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## AUSTRALIA

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KATORI ON USSR UNABLE TO SET GORBACHEV TRIP DATE

OW251159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO -- The Japanese ambassador to Moscow said Tuesday that the Soviet Union has been unable to set a date for a visit to Tokyo by its leader Mikhail Gorbachev because of the state of East-West relations since the Iceland summit, which have now shown the progress the Kremlin had expected. Ambassador Yasue Katori expressed the view at a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"East-West relations, particularly since the Reykjavik summit (between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan), have not made the progress the Kremlin had expected. Kremlin leaders are reviewing diplomatic policy now," Katori told Nakasone as he explained possible reasons why the Soviets have not yet given Japan a date for Gorbachev's Tokyo visit. But Katori said Gorbachev has a strong desire to visit Japan.

Japan has invited the Soviet leader to come by the end of next January. But Katori said he told Nakasone that Japan can welcome Gorbachev beyond January, and therefore, should still wait for a reply to the Japanese invitation. Nakasone did not make any comments, Katori said. Katori further said it will take "some time" for the Kremlin to review its foreign policy.

The envoy is here to attend a meeting December 1-3 of ambassadors stationed in West Europe.

FISHERIES TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN IN TOKYO

OW251321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Tuesday expressed a readiness to undertake a wide range of cooperative ventures with Japan in all aspects of fisheries. The Soviet stand was made known as the two countries started talks here to fix next year's catch quotas and fishing conditions in each other's exclusive 200-nautical-mile waters, government officials said.

This was taken by Japanese officials as an indication that the Soviet Union is willing to form joint ventures introducing Japan's fish-processing techniques. The Soviet Union may also consider agreeing to an increase in Japan's catch quota, depending on the amount of so-called "cooperation fees" paid by Japan for fishing in the Soviet waters, the sources said.

At the first-day session, the Soviet Union charged that Japan imposes overly rigid conditions on fishing in its waters, noting that this year's catch by Soviet fishing boats in the Japanese waters amounted to only 17,000 tons up to the end of October, falling far short of their quota of 150,000 tons. The Soviet Union demanded easing of the fishing conditions, including extending the length of stay Soviet fishing boats are allowed at a Japanese port.

The Soviet Union also complained that the fishing violations involving Japanese fishing boats in the Soviet waters has already exceeded 100 this year. Japan maintained its investigations have confirmed only several scores of such cases. Both sides agreed to compare their statistical data for coordination, the officials said.

MISSION TO DISCUSS SDI PARTICIPATION IN U.S.

OW221109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- A Japanese mission will visit Washington early next month to negotiate details of an agreement on Japan's participation in research on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), government officials said Saturday. They said the government made the decision after judging that it would help ease U.S. pressure on Japan over trade issues following the Democratic Party victory in the U.S. midterm congressional elections.

The delegation will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Makoto Watanabe. It will visit Washington before the U.S. Congress is convened in late January to pave the way for conclusion of the agreement, the officials said. The agreement will lay down conditions for smooth participation by Japanese private enterprises in research work for the space-based antimissile program, known as "Star Wars."

The upcoming negotiations will be the second round following an initial stage in which the two countries discussed the principles of the agreement.

The focal point of the discussions will involve the copyright of the results of joint research work. The Foreign Ministry hopes that a broad agreement will be reached by the end of January so that congressional pressure on Japan will be eased, the officials said.

NAKASONE WANTS 'COMMON FRONT' FOR EC TRADE TALKS

OW250429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed cabinet ministers Tuesday to establish a common front in dealing with trade disputes with the European Community (EC), including EC demands for reductions in liquor tariffs and taxes. Nakasone made the instructions out of concern over an apparent rift in views among some ministers ahead of a regular ministerial meeting between Japan and the 12-nation Common Market expected in Brussels December 11, political sources said.

Nakasone's instructions followed remarks by International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura that the EC would not accept Japan's excuses for not taking steps to cut its trade surplus and that the EC would not be convinced unless Japan gives concrete answers to its demands.

The EC is demanding that Japan lower tariffs and taxes on imported liquors like wine, and remove nontariff barriers including new product safety standards on ski equipment to help reduce its swelling trade deficit with Japan.

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N O R T H K O R E A

D 1

ARMY PRIVATE FROM SOUTH DEFECTS 25 NOV

SK250556 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0537 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] A mercenary who belonged to the U.S. troops in South Korea courageously defected to the North. With the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean people being vigorously waged recently, at around 1230 [0330 GMT] today, Kim Chong-un, 21 years old, a South Korean puppet army private who belongs to the 23.1 Infantry Battalion of the U.S. 2d Division, courageously defected to the northern half of the Republic, crossing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in the western front carrying weapons and combat equipment.

He said that he defected to the North, crossing the MDL, because he envied the northern half of the Republic where all the people live happily together, and was greatly disillusioned by the antipopular policy of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and by the status of being a colonial mercenary. He is under the warm protection of the relevant organization.

DPRK FILES PROTEST ON LANCE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

Yi Tae-ho's Letter to NNSC

SK251000 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. plan to introduce Lance missiles into South Korea and deploy them near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], the senior member of our side to the MAC sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] today. The letter reads:

Expressing our respects for the NNSC, I send this letter to you in connection with the recently announced plan of the U.S. side to bring Lance missiles into South Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Today, alleviating tension and preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is an urgent problem. Therefore, we have put forward many peace proposals this year alone, such as the proposal to halt military exercises, the proposal to convene talks by military persons in authority, and the proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, and we have been making patient efforts to realize them.

Some time ago, we took the initiative to send as many as 150,000 KPA soldiers from the frontline and guardposts to the grand socialist construction projects of the country, and proposed that the United States take a corresponding step. However, to our regret, the U.S. side turned a deaf ear to our peace-loving proposals, has continued war exercises and its arms buildup in South Korea, and is planning to newly introduce Lance missiles into South Korea. As has already been reported, the U.S. Defense Department and the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters in South Korea on 14 November officially announced that they will bring a battery of Lance missiles into South Korea within a few months to deploy them for actual combat purposes in the U.S. 2d Division area near the MDL. The U.S. side openly raved that this Lance missile is a mobile strategic surface-to-surface guided missile of mass destruction capable of carrying various kinds of high-performance explosives, including nuclear and chemical weapons. The U.S. side is now accelerating the construction of scores of new underground bunkers of nuclear weapons in South Korea, and is even taking steps to locally produce nuclear fuel in South Korea. The U.S. side maintains a rapid nuclear response unit in constant alert posture so that they can carry out a nuclear strike at any time, thereby accelerating nuclear war exercises in a more full-fledged manner.

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D 2

NORTH KOREA

The fact that the United States, which has turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East by bringing into South Korea some 1,000 nuclear weapons -- an enormous quantity, some four times that deployed in the NATO countries in terms of the density of deployment -- has decided to introduce Lance missiles, which are weapons of mass destruction, into South Korea illustrates that the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. side in Korea has entered a very dangerous stage. Furthermore, the U.S. plan to bring additional nuclear weapons into South Korea during this year, the year of international peace, is an open challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world calling for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone. Unless the U.S. maneuvers to bring in nuclear weapons are checked, the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula will be further increased, and peace in Korea, Asia, and the world will be subjected to a grave danger.

I trust that the MNSC, whose mission is to supervise the maintenance of peace and the observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement in Korea, is fully aware that the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. side to introduce Lance nuclear missiles into South Korea should never be allowed in view of Paragraph D of Article 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and hope you will give prudent attention to this.

With high respects once again.

[Signed] KPA Major General Yi Tae-ho, Senior member of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC  
25 November 1986

Protest to MAC

SK250940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. plan to introduce Lance missiles into South Korea and to deploy them near the DMZ, the senior member of our side to the MAC sent a letter of protest today to the enemy side's senior member. The letter of protest is as follows:

To: U.S. Navy Rear Admiral William T. Pendley, senior member of the United Nations Forces Side to the MAC:

I am sending this letter to you in connection with your side's plan to drag Lance missiles into South Korea. On 14 November, the U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. 8th Army Command in South Korea officially announced that they will deploy a battery of Lance missiles in the area of the U.S. 2d Division near the Military Demarcation Line within several months. The Lance missiles which you are proceeding to drag into South Korea are mobile strategic surface-to-surface missiles and are weapons of mass destruction capable of firing nuclear shells, including neutron bombs and chemical shells.

Meanwhile, you are accelerating the construction of scores of special storage bunkers for nuclear weapons in South Korea. In addition, you have placed the rapid nuclear reaction unit under constant alert so that it may deliver a nuclear attack at any moment. You are frequently staging large-scale nuclear war exercises against us while taking measures for on-the-spot production of nuclear fuel.

Today all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world are deeply concerned over preparations for a nuclear war accelerated by you and are closely watching them. The fact that you are now going to drag new Lance nuclear missiles into South Korea, which has already been turned into the greatest nuclear advance base in the Far East, by deploying more than 1,000 nuclear weapons shows that the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the United States have entered a very grave stage.

This year, the year of international peace, your side is further increasing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula while accelerating nuclear war preparations in South Korea and openly dragging in new nuclear weapons. This is a challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who are making efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and who are struggling to establish a nuclear-free peace zone and to completely abolish nuclear weapons.

I lodge a strong protest with your side against your maneuvers to introduce new Lance nuclear missiles into South Korea, violating the Armistice Agreement. According to Paragraph D of Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement, which stipulates that the introduction of operational airplanes, armored cars, weapons and ammunition from outside Korean boundaries will be prohibited, I strongly demand that your side immediately stop maneuvers to drag in Lance missiles and withdraw all nuclear weapons which have already been dragged into South Korea illegally.

[Signed] KPA Major Genreal Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC  
25 November 1986

CHON TU-HWAN'S 'SOCIAL PURIFICATION' CONDEMNED

SK250345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 24 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 November commentary: "An Overture of the Second-Phase Earth-Scorching Operation"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, in his so-called congratulatory speeches sent to the so-called 1986 social purification campaign meetings held in all South Korean areas on 21 November, raved that, in carrying out the second-phase social purification campaign, emphasis must be placed on improving the ideological system and strengthening capabilities to overcome disorder and friction. The puppet traitor's gibberish about improvement of the ideological system is to make the society be dominated by the anticomunist ideology and his remarks about capabilities to overcome disorder and friction are about consolidation of the oppressive system to obliterate the ideas of independence, democracy, and reunification. This is a disclosure of his wicked ambition to maintain the fascist system in crisis and establish a foothold for long-term office by wielding guns and bayonets more relentlessly under the facade of social purification.

The so-called social purification campaign of the puppets was fabricated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan following the 17 May fascist outrage in order to eliminate his political foes and democratic forces regarded as obstacles to his seizure of power and fool the masses. On the pretext of social purification, in a period from late May through August 1980, the puppet purged as many as 10,000 political dissidents and democratic personages and expelled some 3,360 progressive journalists. He went on a fascist rampage of abolishing 172 publications and 617 publication companies. In the same way, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to go on an even more reckless fascist rampage on the pretext of overcomimg social disorder and friction and to bestially suppress and obliterate the patriotic democratic forces which he regards as obstacles to his long-term office.

In his congratulatory speeches, the puppet traitor babbled that a firm countermeasure must be taken against the moves which repudiate the system and destroy social stability. By so doing, he fully disclosed his fascist schemes.

Today, South Korea is under de facto martial law. All kinds of incidents of tolerating communists are concocted every day and some 5,000 patriotic people are handcuffed every day. Some 40 dissident organizations have been ordered to close and the outrageous campus suppression, unprecedented in campus history, is continuing. The puppets' horrible martial law is being applied on the pretext of purging the impure, left-leaning, communist-tolerating elements destroying social disorder.

The puppet traitor's so-called congratulatory speeches are an overture of the second-phase earth-scorching operation to bind the youths, students, and people -- who seek a new system, new politics, and new life -- with fascist shackles more firmly under the facade of social disorder.

The fascist clique's reckless move shows that it is trying to extricate itself from the destiny of ruination and realize its dream of long-term office by creating a bloody situation reminiscent of the 17 May fascist outrage and the Kwangju massacre which it committed 6 years ago. However, the anticomunist fascist rampage is the death rattle of those facing the crisis of ruination.

The South Korean people regard it as the shame of the nation and as insulting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the dirty colonial stooge and murderer who killed countless compatriots through anticomunist fascist rampage in order to maintain his life, is reigning as president. They are renewing their determination to overthrow him at once. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must squarely look at reality, must abandon his criminal attempt to make the people the victims of his long-term office, and must step down from power at once.

#### DFRF-CPRF LETTER OF APPEAL TO KOREAN COMPATRIOTS

SK221244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1407 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Letter of appeal to Korean compatriots at home and abroad adopted at the joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November -- read by unidentified speaker; recorded]

[Text] All Korean compatriots who love the country and the nation and who yearn for the reunification of the fatherland:

After holding the joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF in connection with the fact that maneuvers to suppress the youths, students, and democratic forces are being strengthened in an unprecedented manner in South Korea under the slogan of anticomunism as a state policy and that gave new obstacle to national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country is being promoted, we, today, send this letter of appeal to you, all compatriots at home and abroad.

Today's situation in which the tragedy of national division has lasted for as long as 40 years urgently demands that our countrymen put an end to the history of confrontation and division at the earliest date and open a new phase for national unity and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. However, in South Korea, anticomunism is being advocated as a state policy more loudly than ever before by the fascist dictators under the instigation of outside forces, and fascist rackets and North-South confrontation maneuvers that block democracy and national unity and which hinder the peaceful reunification of the country are frantically taking place.

The South Korean rulers are creating unprecedented anticomunist suppression whirlwinds on a large scale, using the remarks of an NKDP lawmaker that the state policy should be reunification, rather than anticomunism, the so-called Seoul National University wall poster incident, and the incident involving the attempt to build a Marxist-Leninist Party as an opportunity. While babbling that they will root out left-leaning, procommunist forces after establishing a state of martial law, they are randomly arresting, detaining, and bloodily suppressing the youths, students, patriotic people of all walks of life, and opposition democratic figures who demand independence, democracy, and reunification. Because of this frantic, brutal suppression in South Korea, some 40 democratic organizations have recently been ordered to disband and several thousand youths, students, workers, democratic figures, and religious figures have been arrested and detained without arrest warrants and have been tried and punished. Even such deplorable incidents as the bloody Konguk University incident, in which some 1,500 students were arrested and imprisoned en masse under the slogan of anticomunism and in which some 20 students were brutally murdered, have taken place in South Korea.

How could crying out for independence, democracy, and reunification in an effort to reject the rule of outside forces and fascist dictatorship and to put an end to the tragedy of national division be considered as a crime and the target of suppression? They conducted scorched earth operations by mobilizing police forces sufficient to form a division, armored carriers, and even helicopters in a single university to crush the students' democratic demand. Can one find similar incidents in the world history of education? The Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression rackets of crushing anything patriotic and progressive under the excuse of anticomunism, as well as the great Kwangju massacre, are arousing surging indignation among the entire nation and are causing grave concern among the world's peoples. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's advocacy of anticomunism as a state policy is an antinational crime that runs counter to the alleviation of tension, dialogue, and reunification.

While strengthening anti-Republic intrigue maneuvers in an unprecedentedly vicious manner by fabricating groundless falsehoods, the Chon Tu-hwan ring recently babbled loudly about nonexistent threats of southward invasion and is successfully conducting various war exercises, thereby more frantically promoting an atmosphere of war. This is truly the crime of denying dialogue, destroying peace, and opposing reunification. Anticomunism as a state policy is the logic of confrontation which hampers national unity, the logic of war which obstructs peaceful reunification, and the logic of perpetual division which pursues two Koreas. Opposing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's advocacy of anticomunism as a state policy is the urgent demand for independence and democracy in South Korean society and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

With anticomunism as an intact state policy, neither national independence nor the demand for democracy can be realized in South Korea, nor can national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved. Crushing anticomunism as a state policy is a shortcut to realizing the noble cause of independence, democracy, and reunification. Regardless of whether they live in the North, South, or overseas, and regardless of their ideas, ideologies, parties, factions, or religions, all Korean compatriots who want independence, democracy, and reunification and who are worried about the future of the nation must rise up in the pan-national struggle to oppose and reject anticomunism advocated by the South Korean fascist clique as a state policy and to have anticomunism retracted.

The National Security Law, which is copied from the Anticommunist Law, must be abolished. The National Security Law is the most evil of evil laws that abolishes human rights and democracy and it denies even the basic right to existence. As long as this evil law exists in South Korea, neither freedom of democracy nor the freedom to discuss reunification can be guaranteed nor can national unity be promoted. All Korean compatriots at home and abroad must raise their voices of resistance to realize the abolition of the National Security Law. All youths, students, and political prisoners who have been arrested and detained unjustly must be released unconditionally and immediately. All South Korean people who have been imprisoned unjustly are not criminals and there is no reason for them to be tried and punished. The compatriots of all walks of life at home and abroad must more boldly engage in the movement to realize the release of the students, students, and patriotic people who have been detained behind bars.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression maneuvers must be stopped immediately. In a place where fascism is rampant, one cannot think of independence and democracy in society nor can he hope for the freedom of political activities. All patriotic South Korean people and compatriots abroad must resist the fascist dictatorship with united strength for independence, democracy, and reunification and must overthrow the current military fascist dictatorship through struggle.

It is the U.S. imperialists who manipulated, behind the scenes, the antinational, anticommunist maneuvers that are being kicked up in South Korea. All Korean compatriots at home and abroad must expose and crash the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of instigating the puppets into fascist suppression and North-South confrontation under the placard of anticommunism and must more vigorously raise the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to remove the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression from South Korea and nuclear weapons and to regain national independence.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and national prosperity and development depend upon crushing anticommunism and realizing alliance with communism. Anticommunism leads to treachery and division, and alliance with communism leads to patriotism and reunification.

The DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF express confidence that all Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad who love the country and the nation will vigorously rise up in the noble struggle for national salvation to achieve national unity, transcending [differences in] ideas and ideology, and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country ahead of time.

[Signed] The Joint Expanded Meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF  
[Dated] 20 November 1986, Pyongyang [applause]

Letter to Peoples of World

SK221218 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1417 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Letter to political parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries of the world adopted at a joint enlarged meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November -- recorded; read by unidentified speaker]

[Text] To the justice- and peace-loving political parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries of the world.

Today, the rackets of North-South confrontation and fascist suppression are being unprecedently maliciously kicked up under the cloak of the anticommunist state policy in South Korea -- an act of running counter to the aspirations of mankind for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. Because of the anticommunist rackets of the Chon Tu-hwan ring with the support of the United States, human rights and democracy have been harshly infringed upon in South Korea and a new grave obstacle has been laid in the way of peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. With regard to the grave situation prevailing in South Korea, the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF, which struggle to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, held a joint enlarged meeting and send this letter to you.

The South Korean ruling clique regarded as a crime the remarks of an opposition assemblyman, who asserted that the state policy should not be anticommunism, but unification, and arrested and detained him while the National Assembly was in session. In the wake of this, it has concocted one incident after another and has perpetrated the overall suppression of youths, students, and people.

With the wall poster incident at Seoul National University in October as an opportunity, the clique has made an intensive search and a wholesale roundup of more than 10,000 youths, students, and figures of all walks of life. When student representatives of 26 South Korean universities held a democratic rally at Konguk University, Seoul, the clique also inflicted heinous suppression on them by mobilizing some 8,000 armed policemen -- almost the same number as one division -- armored cars, and aircraft and, in the end, perpetrated the bestial atrocity of arresting some 1,500 students en masse and brutally murdering some 20 students. This is the most atrocious fascist violence against the campus unprecedented in the world history of education.

This fascist suppressive brutality, reminiscent of the Kwangju massacre 6 years ago, is now being directed not only against students but workers, religious figures, and dissidents. Having illegally arrested, brought to trial, and punished Rev Mun Il-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification, the South Korean ruling clique has recently coercively disbanned all democratic organizations, including dissident organizations, workers' organizations, and cultural organizations which demand democracy and peaceful reunification, and has unhesitatingly arrested their members. As a result, South Korea of today has been turned into a barren land of human rights and a ruin of democracy where human rights and democracy have been completely stifled, and in this living human hell the lives of over 8,000 youths, students, and figures of all walks of life, who have been illegally arrested and detained, are being threatened every moment by the bayonets of fascism.

The present situation prevailing in South Korea shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is brutally biting off fellow countrymen while running wild like ferocious wolves bereft of human reason, and is reducing the entire land of South Korea into a prison without bars and gallows. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of military hooligans who know neither the nation nor politics. It takes no interest in human rights, democracy, dialogue, detente, and peace. The ring is so ferocious that it is openly raving that it will stamp out the democratic forces of South Korea with violence even at the risk of the Olympics. The anticommunist and fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring has reached the worst stage, and its anticommunist madness is bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the highest pitch of acumination.

The South Korean ruling clique is cooking up preposterous lies under the slogan of anticommunism for an anti-Republic smear campaign and is rapidly establishing a war posture to invade the North under the pretext of the fictitious threat of southward invasion.

Any reasonable peace initiative falls on the deaf ears of the South Korean ruling clique and any proposal for peace talks is turned down by it. By opposing all peace proposals, including our realistic proposal for talks between those in military authority, the clique virtually showed that it has no intention to hold dialogue nor even the slightest willingness to find a way toward detente and peace. Furthermore, it has more plainly manifested its wrong stand of negating dialogue, peace and reunification by putting up anticomunism as its state policy and has made clear that only confrontation, war, and division are the sum total of their purpose and deeds. This is, indeed, a grave situation which cannot be overlooked.

The United States is to blame for the fact that anticomunist fascist frenzy and confrontation rackets have reached an extreme in South Korea at present. We, in the name of all Korean people, are deeply concerned over the intolerable situation caused in South Korea by the aggressive and antinational crimes of the United States and the South Korean puppets, and resolutely denounce them for causing it. The anticomunist fascist frenzy and anticomunist confrontation rackets in South Korea at present are directly linked to war. Reality shows at the South Korean dictators may conduct a reckless act of finding a way out of the fatal crises through war.

Proceeding from this, we consider that the peace- and democracy-treasuring political parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries in the world should pay due attention to the anticomunist fascist maneuvers and confrontation rows, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is perpetrating at the instigation of the United States, and closely watch the situation in South Korea. South Korea is a nuclear powder keg menacing the world and its dictatorial regime is a poisonous mushroom of the earth.

We appeal to the polictical parties, organizations, and figures of all walks of life of all countries in the world to raise higher their voices of justice against the South Korean ruling clique's anticomunist state policy, which cannot be compatible with the idea of democracy and peace, and for the abolishment of the National Security Law, for the immediate release of the illegally arrested and detained youths, students, and political prisoners, and for the checking and frustration of fascist suppression and North-South confrontation maneuvers in South Korea.

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we also express the hope that the political parties, organizations, and figures of all walks of life of all countries in the world will resolutely oppose the criminal maneuvers of the United States, which has illegally occupied South Korea for nearly half a century and has egged the puppets on to infringement upon human rights and anticomunist confrontation, and more broadly wage the movement of solidarity worldwide to make the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

[Signed] Joint Enlarged Meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and CPRF

[Dated] 20 November 1986, Pyongyang [applause]

SOLDIERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

SK230838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November (KCNA) -- Soldiers of the Korean People's Army at the Military Armistice Commission met at Panmunjom on November 22 upon the lapse of 2 years since the "firing incident at Panmunjom" and condemned the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The meeting was addressed by Chon Chol, a soldier who had been injured at the time of the incident, and Yun Kyong-chol, a brother of Yun Kyong-chun who was shot dead at that time, and others.

The speakers said the "firing incident at Panmunjom" was a gangsterlike act committed by the U.S. imperialist brutes in broad daylight and a product of the treacherous acts of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers.

Far from promptly responding to our reasonable and realistic proposals for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are still crying about anti-communism and whetting the sword to invade the North in a frantic effort to unleash another war, a thermonuclear war on the Korean peninsula, they said, and sternly warned:

They should be clearly mindful that if they pursue the adventurous road of nuclear war in disregard of our just demands, they would be unable to escape a merciless punishment at the hands of our people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at the trend and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear and all other lethal weapons before they will have suffered a more ignominious setback in their reckless provocative moves.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must give up trying to plunge the fellow countrymen into the scourge of nuclear war, clinging to the U.S. imperialist policy of war, and immediately step down from "power".

The speakers stressed that KPA soldiers would closely watch the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique with heightened vigilance and make full preparations to counter their reckless provocation moves.

#### NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S CRACKDOWN

SK222242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday denounces the Chon Tu-hwan military ruffians' anti-communist and fascist moves getting intensified in knavish forms as never before in South Korea.

A signed article headlined "Those Who Launch Anti-Communist and Fascist Frenzy Will Never Be Able To Escape People's Stern Judgement" says:

The spearhead of the South Korean puppets' suppression is directed against the students and their racket reached the climax at the brutal fascist attack on the students involved in the joint sit-in at Konguk University.

The suppressive moves of the puppets committed behind the signboard of anti-communism have become most brutal since the Chon Tu-hwan group's seizure of power.

The Chong Tu-hwan group, on the other hand, is staging the anti-communist confrontation racket and war moves against the North more maliciously than ever before.

Their frantic suppression of people and confrontation racket going on under the anti-communist state policy are vicious criminal moves barring the independent and democratic development of South Korean society and obstructing the reunification of the country.

The wild anti-communist and fascist frenzy is the last-ditch effort of the cornered.

The anti-communist fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of hooligans fully shows that its talk about "democracy", "dialogue" and "unification" is a lie from A to Z. What it really wants is to bar the reunification of our country, perpetuate the split of the nation and offer South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as ever as their colony and military base and, in reward for this, realise its long-term office and, further, implant the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism even in the northern half of our Republic.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique realise their criminal aim.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the situation and stop their criminal act in instigating the puppets to anti-communist fascism and war moves and withdraw from South Korea at once.

The Chong Tu-hwan group must renounce forthwith its anti-communist "state policy", abrogate the notorious "National Security Law" and all other fascist draconic laws, promptly set free all the political prisoners unreasonably arrested and jailed and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the people.

The South Korean people will rise in a nation-wide struggle and smash the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and bring the new day of independence, democracy and reunification without fail.

NKDP REJECTS DJP REQUEST FOR RALLY CANCELLATION

SK250051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party yesterday rejected the Democratic Justice Party's request for a cancellation of its scheduled mass outdoor Seoul rally Saturday.

The rejection was made when the floor leaders of the three major parties -- the ruling DJP, the main opposition NKDP and the minor opposition Korea National Party -- met to discuss ways of defusing mounting tension over the rally.

The leaders of the rival political parties are expected to take up the issue today when they get together to hear a government briefing on north Korean movements.

They are unlikely to find a way out of the deadlock as the opposition NKDP is determined to disregard the government's warning and stage the rally in order to confirm popular demands for direct presidential elections.

In yesterday's meeting of floor leaders, the DJP asked the NKDP to call off the Seoul rally "in view of north Korea's disinformation scheme and construction of the Mt. Kumgang Dam."

DJP floor leader Yi Han-tong told his NKDP counterpart Kim Hyon-kyu that "extreme disorder and confusion might occur, however hard the NKDP may try to hold the rally in a peaceful and nonviolent manner."

The majority floor leader recalled how the opposition NKDP provided an opportunity May 3 for student and other radicals to cause extreme disorder in Inchon.

In reply, NKDP floor leader Kim said, "We will not cancel the Seoul meeting, unless the ruling DJP accepts our demand for a national referendum designed to enable the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems of government."

The opposition floor leader said the NKDP will, however, do its best to hold the Seoul rally "in a peaceful and nonviolent way."

"We will label any kind of violence at the rally as antidemocratic acts and take resolute actions against it," he said.

DJP floor leader Yi said the NKDP's scheduled Seoul assembly will go counter to national harmony.

"The NKDP should not stage the rally to help promote political stability. The government will not allow the NKDP to use any place for the rally. It will also take proper measures to block the meeting," Yi said.

The NKDP floor leader responded by saying, "We are confident of being able to hold the rally in a peaceful manner, unless the police irritate the crowd at the initial stage of suppression."

KNP floor leader Kim Yong-chae joined his DJP counterpart in urging the NKDP to reconsider its plan to sponsor the scheduled mass outdoor rally in Seoul.

The three floor leaders, meanwhile, reaffirmed their previous decision to make common efforts to ensure a smooth operation of the Assembly during the remainder of the current 90-day regular session.

The secretaries general of the DJP and the NKDP also met but failed to narrow their differences over the issues.

Urging the NKDP not to hold the rally, the DJP's Yi Chun-ku said the party has obtained information that radical activists plan to explode a homemade bomb during the rally in an effort to promote turmoil.

Yi said that the activists are also plotting to seize public buildings and kidnap political figures to take advantage of that turmoil.

Reiterating the party's resolve to push ahead with the plan for the rally, the NKDP's Yu Chae-yon said he believes that if there are no government obstructions, the rally will be peaceful.

Rival political parties held separate meetings to discuss options for handling the current tense political situation.

The government and the ruling DJP held a policy consultation session in the morning and decided to take drastic measures to prevent the opposition's mass rally.

Options considered by them included preventing NKDP president Yi Min-u and two opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung from leaving their houses Saturday, political sources said.

The sources said passageways to the meeting site might be blocked Saturday.

In a meeting of ranking party officials, DJP chairman No Tae-u instructed the ruling party to make every effort to persuade the opposition NKDP to cancel the rally.

No stressed the ruling party should resort to all channels of interparty dialogue to obtain a cancellation of the Seoul rally.

In an expanded meeting of its officials, the opposition NKDP renewed its previous determination to push ahead with the Seoul rally.

The party also decided to obtain the Seoul City government's approval of the use of the Yoido plaza for Saturday's rally.

#### Dissidents To Join Rally

SK250041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Leading dissidents resolved yesterday to participate in a mass rally by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] to promote the direct presidential election formula scheduled to be held on Yoido, Saturday.

They also decided to mobilize as many people as possible in cooperation with the NDP to make the rally a success.

The decision was made when 30 leading dissidents held a meeting with NDP president Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung at a downtown hotel to discuss their cooperation with the NDP.

Rev. Pak Hyong-jyu said that "dissident groups will positively support the NDP rally which will become an occasion to prove the relationship between our groups and the main opposition party."

NDP head Yi said at the meeting, "We decided to hold the rally in Seoul this time to show the true people's opinion and also to crush the current regime's plot to retain power."

Kim Tae-chung said the NDP and the dissidents did all what they could to avert a crisis but the current government rejected everything."

"This stems from a plot to hold power permanently, the personal ambition of Mr. Chon," he claimed.

"Last spring, the current regime bared its intention of revising the Constitution not in compliance with opposition calls but from its need to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system to maintain its permanent grip on power," he argued.

He said that "the fate of our nation and the NDP depends on the Seoul rally, so all of us have to attend it with a resolution even to sacrifice ourselves."

Kim Yong-sam said that the NDP and dissidents must be united to hold the rally successfully.

Police Letter: Rally Illegal

SK250507 Seoul YONHAP in English 0453 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP) -- The National Police Headquarters Tuesday sent an official letter to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) urging it to call off a rally on behalf of constitutional revision. The letter, signed by Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police, said the rally, scheduled for Saturday, would be an "illegal assembly," pointing out that it could disrupt public order and cause social unrest similar to the violent demonstration that broke out in the western city of Inchon last May. The anti-government demonstration in Inchon forced the opposition party to cancel a scheduled rally for the inauguration of its provincial chapter, set up to promote the NKDP's campaign to amend the constitution.

The opposition party launched the petition drive last February in an effort to collect 10 million signatures in support of its plan to revise the constitution to ensure direct presidential elections.

The police pointed out in the letter that North Korea recently threatened South Korea's national security through a disinformation scheme, in which it fabricated reports about the death of its leader, Kim Il-song, and construction of a huge hydroelectric dam near the demilitarized zone. In view of these recent threats and the spread of "radical leftist-leaning ideology" onto university campuses, the opposition rally would surely obstruct national constitutional order and provoke another incident of extreme violence like the Inchon riot, the letter continued.

The NKDP repeated its intention to hold the massive rally in a "peaceful and nonviolent way," saying that it will not cancel the gathering unless the ruling party accepts its demand to hold a plebiscite allowing the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems.

The police asserted that the opposition party intends to achieve its political aims with the assistance of violent crowds and that it plans to mobilize "a number of discontented people," such as "radical leftist-oriented students," members of pro-communist dissident organizations and fired workers, in the rally. The letter also said that student activists are pasting up wall posters and scattering "impure materials" in an effort to recruit participants in the rally.

If the NKDP does not comply with the police request, it should bear responsibility for any accidents stemming from the Seoul rally, the police warned. In the letter, the police said they have no choice but to take all preventive measures to protect lives and to maintain public peace.

Meanwhile the opposition party called on students to refrain from radical activities and violence during its rally on Saturday. The NKDP made the call in a joint press conference made by party president Yi Min-u, party adviser Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, a dissident organization.

In a "message to the people," the three opposition leaders asked the people not to bow to any suppression and threats and attend the gathering. "We hope that the coming rally would not only serve as an NKDP meeting, but also as a pan-national gathering of people struggling for democracy," the three said. They also pledged to sacrifice themselves if the government attempts to prolong its rule by abnormal methods in disregard of the popular aspirations.

#### Rally Leaflets Confiscated

SK250056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The police yesterday searched a printing shop in Seoul and confiscated 15,000 leaflets which call upon people to participate in the projected massive New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] rally.

The police, armed with a search warrant issued by the court, raided the printing shop in western Seoul at around 11 p.m.

Some 100 policemen from the Kangso Police Station took away the paper mold in addition to the leaflets which publicize the NDP rally planned at 1 p.m. of Nov. 29 at Yoido.

The leaflets, headlined by "Gather Up at Yoido," make a notice that NDP president Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and other dissident figures will give lectures at the rally.

YI UNG-HUI TALKS TO MEDIA ON POLITICAL VIOLENCE

SK250225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP) -- Culture and Information Minister Yi Ung-hui Tuesday called on South Korea's media leaders to play an active role in keeping society free from political violence. "We are now in danger of our political and social stability being disrupted because of the appearance of a pro-communist force that totally negates free democracy itself," Yi said in an annual conference of publishers and senior editors of print and electronic media. Yi said rapidly escalating political violence and the tendency of radical, leftist ideologies pose a serious problem that threatens Korea's very survival and security. "That's why it is time for our media to clearly offer the ideological direction and logic we are heading for and to exert societal guidance to reject political violence," he said in a keynote speech delivered at the sixth annual meeting of Korean media leaders sponsored by YONHAP NEWS AGENCY.

Dwelling on the theme of stability and democracy, the minister said the two concepts should not be viewed as confronting each other but should be re-established as an integrating principle, under which community and individuals co-exist and co-prosper on a stable foundation. "Such a principle," he said, "can be called 'stabilizing democracy.'"

"Just as we cannot give up or debilitate national security and stability under the excuse of realizing, at one swoop, all the ideal values embraced by democracy," the minister went on, "it would be hardly tenable for us to fundamentally sacrifice or give up democracy to ensure security and stability." "We would have to search for ways to integrate these two principles and pool our wisdom and dedication for the stabilization of democracy to establish itself," he said.

Although in the past there were instances in which the issue of national security was blurred while the nation was embroiled in political disputes, such past perceptions should not lead to the neglect of today's political and social stability, as well as national security, he continued. Yi then urged the press to make strong efforts to ensure that every citizen in Korea copes positively with the staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympics and the stabilization of democracy through the peaceful transfer of government power in the near future.

PDP SUPPORTS PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM

SK190217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Rep. Yu Han-yol, president of the splinter People's Democratic Party [PDP], declared yesterday that his party would vote for the parliamentary cabinet formula in a possible vote showdown on constitutional amendment if the ruling and the main opposition parties fail to reach a compromise.

The parliamentary cabinet formula was suggested by the ruling Democratic Justice Party against the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's [NDP] presidential government system based on direct election of the president.

The PDP has 12 lawmakers in the 275-member National Assembly, who defected from the NDP, opposing its call for direct presidential election.

In a press conference, Yu also said that his party's sole member of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the Assembly would take part in the panel when it reopens by the DJP in the absence of the NDP lawmakers.

However, the minor party leader stressed, "The DJP and the NDP should achieve the goal of rewriting the Constitution on the basis of an agreement after they normalize the ad hoc committee as soon as possible, thus carrying out their commitment to the people."

The House panel has been stalled since the end of September following a boycott of the NDP, mainly triggered by an acute partisan confrontation over the type of the next government to be adopted by a new Constitution.

He denounced the NDP for its "unilateral boycott of the special committee which was set up at the very request of the NDP."

Referring to the NDP proposed plebiscite to choose the form of next government, Rep. Yu argued that "the proposal stems from an irresponsible idea to give up the proper function of the Assembly."

He also claimed that the DJP is only repeating that it is supported by the people without presenting any prescriptions to cure the current political crisis.

"It is not too late for the two parties to normalize the special House panel to conclude the work of revising the Constitution by an agreement, which they promised to the people," he stressed.

#### 413 KONGUK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RELEASED

SK210120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Seoul Prosecution yesterday released 413 college students involved in the seizure of Konguk University buildings by dropping charges against them.

They were among the 1,275 students arrested for staging violent demonstrations on the university campus in Seoul Oct. 28-31.

The prosecution plans to free 464 other students late this month after they undergo a six-day reorientation program, prosecutors said.

They said they plan to file charges against the remaining 398 students as soon as they conclude the ongoing probe.

Senior prosecutor Choe Hwan said those released yesterday turned out to be "passive" participants in the protest rallies.

"All of them told prosecutors that they joined in the demonstrations simply at the urging of their seniors," Choe said, adding that there was no evidence to refute their claims.

He said all of them also submitted handwritten statements pledging to devote themselves to studies and not to take part in illegal rallies in future.

Prosecutor Choe said those freed included 217 female students. He said freshmen and sophomores accounted for 93.7 percent of those released.

The freed students were from 26 universities and colleges in Seoul, including 55 from Konguk University, 44 from Korea University, 42 from Ewha Woman's University and 38 from Seoul National University.

Also released were 28 students from Sogang University, 27 from Seoul City College, 26 from Hansin University, 19 from Hansong University, 18 each from Kyonghui and Yonsei universities, nine from Hanyang University and eight from Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

The release came 20 days after police rounded up students from the Konguk campus following a long confrontation.

During the police operation, the students battled riot police with firebombs, stones and broken pieces of furniture.

Prosecutors said about 35 of the 862 students still under detention might face charges under the tough National Security Law.

'TEXT' OF NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ECONOMIC REPORT

BK181654 Vientiane KPL in English 0300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- Following is the full text of report delivered by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR at the fourth congress of the party: Guidelines and Tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) for Economic and Social Development of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Esteemed members of the Presidium,  
Dear comrade delegates,  
Esteemed guests,

The political report of the party's Central Committee presented by its General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, has mentioned our achievements in economic and social development over the past few years, and outlined the guidelines as tasks for economic and social development in the years to come.

The achievements scored by our people under the leadership of our party are most significant. They prove that our party has correctly and creatively applied the general principles of Marxism-Leninism for socialist construction to the specific situation of our country, our party has matured in the mission of leading and organizing the task of socialist construction they [as received] vividly reflect the party's great influence among the masses and the people's absolute confidence in the party.

To elaborate on the guideline for socio-economic development in the coming years set forth in the political report, this report will specifically evaluate the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and will outline the guidelines, tasks and principal measures of the Second Five-Year Plan for socio-economic development (1986-1990).

Part One: National Socio-Economic Development in the Years 1981-1985. [subhead]

In executing the First Five-Year Plan laid down by the third party congress, our people have encountered numerous difficulties caused by the very low starting point of our economy and the subversive maneuvers of the enemy. But with the party's correct lines, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Central Committee and with the competent management of the various branches and localities, as well as the assistance from foreign countries, our people in the whole country have achieved great successes in socio-economic development. In comparison with 1980, the gross national product in 1985 grew by 54 per cent, the national domestic income by 48 per cent, the social labour productivity by 28 per cent, the national per capita income by 12.8 per cent, per capita paddy output reached 390 kg (increase of 18 per cent compared to 1980) which has enabled us to be on the whole self-sufficient in food supply. At the same time, we have reformed the salary system for workers and state employees, the standard of living of our multi-ethnic people has been further improved.

Agricultural production: In 1985, the gross agricultural product grew by 42 per cent, the total rice output reached 1.4 million [metric] tons an increase of 32 per cent in comparison with 1980. The output of industrial crops also increased, for example: tobacco by 32 per cent, mung beans by 37 per cent, soya beans by 61 per cent, coffee by 30 per cent. Livestock breeding also developed with increases in the population of buffaloes and cows by 19 per cent, pigs by 29 per cent and poultry by 57 per cent.

In the last five-year plan we also strengthened and built a number of material and technical facilities aimed at ensuring a steady agricultural development such as the seedling station, the cattle breeding station, the veterinary medicine production station, we have extended the irrigation network capable of supplying water to 130 thousand hectares of land, thus increasing year by year the two crop farming areas.

The cooperativization movement has been consolidated and expanded along with intensive farming, which resulted in a constant increase in crop yields, most significantly was [as received] the rice yield which grew by 62 percent over five years, the number of agricultural cooperatives has reached 3,420 units by the end of 1985 which covers 53 percent of peasant households and 52 percent of cultivated land in the whole country.

Industrial establishments left by the old regime [as received] and built some new firms such as the machine repairs works, mining enterprises for the exploitation of tin and gypsum, the concrete factory, the building materials factory, construction of the 5th hydraulic turbine generator at the Nam Ngum Dam, etc...thus increasing the total output of industrial enterprises and cottage industries in 1984 by 42 percent in comparison with 1980, this includes respective increases of electric power output by 3 percent, tin by 25 percent, gypsum by 5 fold, timber by 73 percent, sawn timber by 54 percent, floor parquet has doubled, that of tile quadrupled, that of salt also quadrupled, laundry detergent grew 3.7 times and medical drugs by 59 percent.

**Capital construction:** During the First Five-Year Plan, we spent 18 billion kip on investment in capital construction for socio-economic development which marked an annual increase of 10 percent, along with this, we also consolidated and developed building enterprises of the central government and localities equipped them with machinery, established facilities for the production of building materials, and also trained technicians for those branches. In addition, the government has encouraged and utilized private building contractors in carrying out the State Plan for Construction.

**Communications, transport and postal services:** During the past five years we restored, upgraded and built 844 kilometres of road, asphalted 193 km of road, built medium-size and large bridge [as received] with a total length of 1382 metres. At present 99 districts out of 112 in the whole country are thoroughly connected by roads, good transport grew by 45 percent and passengers transport by 69 percent. The postal and tele-communication network has been expanded, with newly built postal, telephone and telegram stations thus facilitating communications through 85 percent of the districts and improving international communications.

**Trade:** The network of state-run shops and consumers cooperatives have unceasingly expanded leading to a two fold increase in commodity circulation in the state and collective sectors over the past five years. Furthermore, we have actively put into effect the policy of utilizing, limiting and transforming private trade, increased exports by laying special emphasis on eastward trade in order to overcome the blockage and pressure from the West, thus raising the total value of exports by 3.2 times, that of imports by 13 percent and reducing the deficit in foreign trade from 80 percent to 50 percent.

**Finance:** During the past five years, the national finances in general and, the national budget in particular have been steadily strengthened and improved. Many localities have been able not only to achieve balanced budgets for themselves but also to do their duty of contributions to the central government, thus relieving the government from heavy financial burdens for the localities. Government revenues within the five years grew 11 times, most of which came from international aid and foreign loans.

#### The Socio-Cultural Field:

Significant achievements in education during the past years consist of the complete eradication of illiteracy. Within the past five years the number of school children at general education level grew by 8 percent, university and specialized secondary levels by 58 percent, the number of higher education institutions rose from 3 to 6, specialised secondary schools from 24 to 39, vocational schools from 40 to 87, and students furthering their studies in fraternal socialist countries amounted to more than 5,000.

In the field of public health, we have built many new hospitals. In some localities dispensaries and first aid stations have been established in villages and hamlets. The "Three Cleans" movement for promoting hygiene became [as received] widespread. The number of doctors, assistant physicians and nurses in 1985 grew by 59 percent in comparison with 1980.

To foster the people's cultural life we have built and put into commission radio stations, the television station, cinemas, museums, exhibition halls and public libraries in many areas, books, newspaper, magazines and movie films were produced in greater numbers, with richer content and better quality.

Our economy has not only developed in quantity but also improved in quality. Up to 1985 the socialist economic sectors covered 46 percent of the gross domestic product, and within this socialist sector, agricultural output accounts for 27 percent, industrial output 96 percent, capital construction 90 percent and trade 35 percent. [numbers as received]

#### Efforts:

In the past years, we began to introduce the renovation of the economic management mechanism in a concerted manner namely by reforming policies on prices and salaries effecting the division of responsibilities between the central and local authorities and encouraging a number of enterprises to shift to socialist accounting and business undertaking, the initial results of which have proved the our party's policy is correct and fraught with fine prospects.

Achievements of the First Five-Year Plan have brought a new face to our country's socio-economic life. Such results have created firm foundations for our successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Nevertheless, many shortcomings have arisen through our practical work, and have limited the results of our people's. [sentence as received]

In agriculture, owing to our failure to fully realize its importance, capital investment for developing its productive forces over the past period proved to be inadequate: investments for capital construction in agriculture, forestry and irrigation for the past five years accounted only for 18 per cent of total investments for capital construction. Many irrigation projects proved to be not very effective as their construction was usually drawn out and their development was not linked to the movement of agricultural cooperativization. We did not pay adequate attention to promoting a mass movement for producing and using fertilizers, solving the question of seeds and improving farm implements. We did not focus on the training of cadres and allocating them to various localities. We did not work out concrete and concerted measures to reduce and eventually to put an end to the destruction of forests for slash-and-burn farming. Forest exploitation was not accompanied by reafforestation and development of the timber-processing industry. The cooperativization movement has not been actively promoted, although a number of cooperatives have successfully practiced collective farming, improved the material and cultural conditions of living for their members who eagerly took part in ensuring security and order in the community, but their number is still small. Most cooperatives existed only in form and did not produce any strong effect on promoting production and improving the people's living conditions. This was due to inadequate understanding of the problem of ownership by cadres at various levels, who are still afflicted with subjectivism, hastiness, and moved by the desire to complete cooperativization immediately by pressuring peasants into joining cooperatives without realizing that the question of ownership must be linked to development of productive forces, the management capacities of cadres and the level of consciousness of the peasants.

In industry, a conspicuous shortcoming was the little attention given to handicrafts and the processing of farm and forest produce to the production of work tools and many common consumer goods which we are able to manufacture so as to meet part of the people's needs without having to buy from abroad. At the same time, many enterprises did not work to full capacity, still persisted in the style of bureaucratic management based on subsidies, without shifting to the system of business undertaking, therefore labour productivity was low, product quality was poor and economic efficiency left much to be desired.

Communications and transport could have been better if the people had been mobilized to apply the motto "Joint efforts by the state and the people" in building roads, repairing and upgrading the main highways, in utilizing rudimentary means of transport without waiting for modern means of conveyance.

The network of state-run and collective trade was still too small, markets were non-existent in many localities. Generally speaking, the activities of trading organizations lacked in flexibility, bore an administrative character and did not conform to their functions of business undertaking aimed at catering for the people's needs and promoting production. Therefore, their role in the struggle for the transformation of private trade [was] limited, the procurement of goods for export left much room for improvement, the control of imports from the West was not strictly ensured, and the use of foreign currency was not appropriate.

On the whole, in the past five years, we have made important progress in taking the country forward on the road to socialism. The major objectives and tasks set forth by the third party congress for the years 1981-1985 have been fulfilled. However, the assessments made by our second and third party congresses on the underdeveloped state of our economy have retained their value to the present day. We need a period of many years to change this state of affairs.

The achievements in socio-economic development over the past few years represent the results of strenuous efforts and labour of our people under the banner of the party. These are worthy of the assistance from foreign countries, first of all from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other socialist countries... These successes constitute a source of spiritual inspiration for our people to march forward on the path charted by the party, to consolidate the special solidarity between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and actively develop international cooperation first of all with the Soviet Union.

Part Two: Guidelines and Tasks for Socio-Economic Development in the Years 1986-1990  
[subhead]

In pursuance of the long term economic strategic guidelines of the party set forth in the political report, this second five-year plan is a plan for the expansion of production, the construction of new and progressive economic structures aimed at ensuring all-round and firm socio-economic development, building the necessary prerequisites for step by step socialist industrialization in the subsequent period.

To achieve the above objectives, the guidelines and principle tasks of the cultural and economic branches in the second five year plan (1986-1990) are as follows:

- 1). To ensure a fundamental solution to the food problem.
- 2). To develop an all-round forestry and limit the clearing of forests for slash-and-burn cultivation.
- 3). To build industry and handicrafts and build a rational agriculture-forestry-industry structure, in the initial stage.
- 4). To carry out rural economic zoning, draw up blueprints for the construction of rural and urban areas and efficiently utilize natural resources.
- 5). Firmly develop communications and transport, the post and telecommunications network.
- 6). To broaden the commercial network, strongly stimulate the circulation of goods and actively contribute to the stimulation of production and the improvement of living conditions.
- 7). To strengthen and enhance the leading role of the state economic sectors, broaden the collective economy and gradually restrict the negative aspects of private economic sectors.
- 8). To make efforts to consolidate and stabilize the national finances.
- 9). To develop and raise the quality of education. To train cadres for public health, culture, physical education and social services.
- 10). To broaden economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, first of all, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries.

To implement the guidelines, tasks and targets of the Second Five-Year Plan we must continue to enhance the spirit of self-reliance and self-help, carry out mottos: joint efforts by the central and local authorities, joint efforts by the state and the masses, while trying to obtain further international assistance.

In the Second Five Year Plan the projected average annual growth rate for the gross domestic product will be 10 percent, and for domestic national income will be 9 percent.

The estimated percentage of accumulation is about 25 percent and that of consumption about 75 percent of the gross national income.

Capital construction investment in the Second Five-Year Plan will increase by 57 percent as compared to that of the First Five-Year plan. Based on the guidelines of socio-economic development in 1986-1990 and with experience accumulated from the past years, we can estimate the capital investment structure as follows:

Material Production branches	79 percent
Including: Agriculture (including irrigation)	20 percent
Forestry (including timber processing and exploitation)	10 percent
Industry (including handicrafts)	15 percent
Construction	5 percent
Communications, transport and posts	20 percent
Trade	4 percent
Other economic branches	5 percent
Non-production branches	21 percent
Including: Education and science	8 percent
Public health	5 percent
Culture and social work	3 percent
Housing and office buildings	5 percent

The estimated volume of capital investment for the localities accounts for about 40-50 percent of the total amount of capital investment and this capital investment is primarily aimed at the construction of new projects while the upgrading or expansion of the enterprises primarily rely on their own capital or bank credits.

To guarantee the efficiency of capital investment, the investment plan must be well coordinated, concentrating on key projects for definite completion, and avoiding dispersion of capital.

On the basis of the existing productive forces the guidelines and tasks of socio-economic development from now until the year 2000 and the concrete guidelines and tasks for the cultural and economic branches in the Second Five-Year Plan are set forth as follows:

1. Agriculture and forestry: We must firmly develop agriculture in all aspects and must carry out the 3 major tasks: to meet the needs for food and ensure some reserves to meet the needs for raw materials for the processing industries, to create steady sources of goods from agricultural and forestry production for export.

Regarding cultivation, the principal objective is still the growing of food crops, while actively widening the areas for the cultivation of industrial crops. The estimated food production in 1990 will increase about 40 to 45 percent compared to 1985 and the total will reach 2 to 2.2 million tons including an output of 1.7 to 1.8 million tons, an increase of 29 percent of paddy compared to 1985, and the average per capita output of paddy will be 430 kg, that means a 10 percent increase compared to 1985.

Concerning industrial crops, we will concentrate on the expansion of high-value crops export and for the processing industries in the country such as: coffee, cardamom, tobacco, tea, sugarcane, soya beans, mung beans, oleaginous plants, cochineal, styrax, medicinal herbs etc... Up to 1990 the estimated output of some agricultural crops will be increased at such rates as: coffee 70 percent, soya beans 3 times, mung beans 3 times, tobacco 4.4 times, peanuts 90 percent as compared to 1985. Estimated agriculture value by 1990 will increase by 70 percent compared to 1985.

Animal husbandry will also be strongly developed. By 1990, the numbers of buffalo, oxen and cows will increase by 27 percent, pigs by 36 percent, and poultry by 50 percent. The total value of livestock products in this Second Five-Year Plan will increase by 40 percent; compared to 1985.

With such rates of development of the cultivation and animal husbandry branches, by 1990, the total value of agricultural output will increase by 60 percent, compared to 1985. The average annual increase will be 9.8 percent.

In order to achieve that development tempo, efforts and changes should be made in many respects. First of all, we must promote intensive farming and multiply crops, utilize high-yield varieties which are suitable to the soil and climatic conditions of each region, build dams and irrigation canals, utilize the full potential of the existing irrigation canal system. At the same time, new irrigation projects must be built in accordance with the motto: Mainly build small and medium-size projects and bring them into operation as quickly as possible. We estimate that the irrigated areas in the dry season will increase 3 times by 1990 as compared to 1985.

Regarding animal husbandry, we must pay attention to the building of experimental centers to produce highly productive breeds by cross-breeding local and foreign strains. At the same time, animal feeds must also be ensured. Pastures have to be restored, the storing and preserving of hay must be organized so that we can feed the animals during the dry season, likewise the supply of raw materials for the animal feeds and animal vaccine factories must be ensured, the veterinary network must be expanded down to the grass roots.

The development of agriculture and animal husbandry must rely primarily on the people, with appropriate plans and policies to assist the peasants. The state must concentrate on the necessary projects for this development, such as: the construction of seeds production centres, animal breeding centres, vaccine production centres, animal feeds production facilities and clearing of new lands. We must pay attention to actively promoting and assisting the household economy.

Agriculture and animal husbandry must be developed preferably in the regions with favourable conditions. For food crops, apart from the defined key areas for rice cultivation, we must also pay attention to the strategic regions in order to ensure on-the-spot food supply.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Farm Cooperatives must pay attention to giving instructions to various provinces to define areas for the development of industrial crops and for livestock breeding in accordance with the characteristics of each area, to consolidate and broaden the agricultural cooperatives in accordance with the party's guidelines and the central government cooperatives.

The trading service must purchase agricultural products and supply necessary goods for production and farmers' living conditions in order to stimulate the development of agricultural production. They should not let the peasants' production develop first before organizing the procurement network. They should base themselves on the capacity of each locality to sign contracts with the peasants so as to make them consistent in their productive activities. In that way, the trade service will contribute to the stimulation of production and correctly guide production for further development in accordance with the plan.

**Forestry:** Forests are the rich natural resources of our nation and are closely and directly linked with the people's lives and environment. Therefore, the forestry branch has the task of exploiting the forest resources rationally, paying attention to reafforestation and the reservation of forests.

To ensure demands of domestic timber consumption and exports, we must promote the exploitation and processing of timber. We estimate that by 1990 the timber output will be 500,000 cubic meters, (?two) times that of 1985, the output of sawn timber will increase by 18 percent, plywood by 75 percent, and flooring timber by 2.5 times. . .

In exploiting timber we must ensure that forests are not destroyed and that the work will not affect the ecological balance in the forests and the forest regions which are instrumental in preserving water sources. There should be appropriate measures, through the timber processing technology, to utilize to the full all timber felled and reduce to a minimum waste in timber consumption.

There are a lot of valuable forest products such as: cardamom, cochineal, styrax, medicinal herbs, etc. . . Therefore, we must concentrate on drawing up plans for the growing of those plants without waiting for them to grow naturally and collect them later as we used to practise in the past.

We must draw up blueprints and plans for the plantation, exploitation and production of forests, establish seedling centers for nursing plants which have a high value. We should set forth a full set of measures to combat forest fires and wanton forest clearing for a slash-and-burn cultivation. By 1990, we will strive to reduce the slash-and-burn cultivation areas by 30 percent, compared to 1985.

The plantation and protection of the forests must be, on one hand, correctly effected according to professional principle and on the other hand, by relying on the people's strength. The villages and cooperatives should be responsible for and carry out their duties in protecting the forests in accordance with the state regulations. At the same time, they should be given the rights to receive benefits from the plantation, protection and exploitation of the forests and their products in the given regions.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Farm Cooperatives must work out and then submit a report to the Council of Ministers for approval concerning such key programmes as follows:

-- The Food Programme. [no number as received]

-- The programme on the restriction and stopping of forest burning for slash-and-burn cultivation, on the protection of the environment and on policies concerning the people's rights and interests in the plantation and protection of forest in a concerted and all-round manner.

## 2). Industry and Handicraft.

In this Second Five-year Plan, the industrial sector, especially the processing industries, must be strongly developed in order to meet the people's needs in consumer goods to turn out the necessary means of production for agriculture and for other economic branches and provide sources of export goods.

By 1990, the projected total value of industrial output will increase by 90 per cent, compared to 1985, that means the average annual increase will be 14 per cent.

To achieve this goal, measures should be taken to stimulate all existing factories to work at full capacity, while more factories must be with priority given to small and medium-size ones. [sentence as received] Special attention must be paid to the construction of projects utilizing domestic raw materials and turning out export items such as ceramics, cigarettes, etc...

Owing to our country's favourable conditions, we must strive to increase electricity output for the purpose of meeting the needs in production, the people's life as well as for export. In our current five-year plan, we envisage the construction of small-size hydro-electric stations in a number of localities, and, if feasible, we will build medium-size hydropower stations, in some places. By 1990 it is estimated that the electricity output in the whole country will increase by 9 per cent.

Mineral exploitation will energetically be expanded in order to increase sources of exports. It is estimated that by 1990, the output of tin ores will reach 1,500 [metric] tons, that of gypsum 180,000 tons. We will actively carry out surveys and feasibility studies of our natural resources such as potassium sulphate, tin, coal, oil and other minerals in preparation for possible exploitation in the future.

Measures to boost extensive development of handicrafts are to be taken in the localities and branches concerned. The state will provide credits, equipment, raw materials, technical assistance, formation of cadres, buying and distribution of finished products. In this connection the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts will coordinate with others to work out programmes for the production of consumer goods and export items which shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

## 3). Capital Construction.

In order to fulfill the investment plan for capital construction as envisaged, special attention must be paid to the improvement and development of the state construction enterprises at the central and local levels.

These enterprises must be provided with necessary means and materials to enable them to undertake such principal construction projects as: the construction of permanent fuel pipeline, cement plant, roads and bridges, housing projects and others. We must build some more facilities for the production of building materials that make use of local raw materials. They are factories for the production of gypsum powder, kilned clay pipes, floor tiles, paints, whitewash, alum and others. At the same time, the government should further examine the policy regarding the use of private building firms in this sphere of work.

#### 4). Communications, Transport and Post.

In order to turn the communications and transport sector into a spearhead branch that can meet the demands of the current five-year plan for economic development and national defence stress must be laid on upgrading old roads and building some new ones with a length of 1,500 km. Out of this 750 km are to be asphalted with priority given to highways No. 8, No. 9, No. 10 and sections of Highway No. 13. It is also envisaged that 4 large and medium-size bridges will be built on some strategic roads (?at the same) time that people will be actively mobilized to join efforts with the state in building and repairing roads in rural areas.

To meet the demands for cultural and economic development it is estimated that by 1990 the volume of merchandise transport will increase by 75 percent compared with 1985. The average annual increase is expected to be 11 percent. The passenger service in the same period will increase by 90 percent, with an average annual increase of 14 percent.

We plan to equip the central and local state-run transport services with approximately 2,000 vehicles of all types, 127 cargo boats with tonnages of 100 tons, and 13 passenger launches.

The air transport service will be further improved and will be equipped with necessary facilities to ensure speedy service.

The postal and telecommunication system will have to be positively strengthened and improved. Automatic telephone networks will be expanded in big towns and in the capital Vientiane. Communications networks will be further expanded to reach the districts. We will upgrade the international communications system through the Inter Sputnik satellite ground station. A number of telephone stations, post offices and telegraphic stations will be installed.

The Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts must urgently work out a national programme for expanding the communications, transport and postal network and submit it to the Council of Ministers for consideration.

#### 5). Trade and International Economic Relations.

Care must be given to enlarging the trade network of the state and trading cooperatives. This sector must be provided with material-technical facilities. Rural markets must be enlarged so as to increase the volume of merchandises circulated. All will positively affect production and improve the standard of living. We must step up control and guidance activities.

Joint state-private ventures will be further expanded aimed at exploiting the positive aspect of private businessmen, which will help stimulate production, promote goods circulation and improve the people's life.

It is estimated that the volume of retailed goods in circulation by 1990 will increase by 45 percent compared with 1985 in which the volume of retailed goods circulated through the state and collective shops will increase 2.2 times, accounting for 61 percent of the total volume of retailed goods in circulation.

In order to fulfill the said targets, the state must step up its activities in procuring agricultural and forestry produce, and send more industrial goods to the countryside. By 1990 it is estimated that the net value of goods purchased by the state will increase by 83 percent, compared to 1985 in which the value of paddy purchases will increase twofold, coffee twofold, and cardamom by 56 percent.

By 1990, the number of state collective shops will increase 2.1 times. In this, state shops will increase 2.4 times and collective shops will double compared to the figures on 1985.

Besides the expansion of state and collective shops, rural markets must be expanded in various localities in order to facilitate transactions among the people.

In the current five-year plan, we expect to expand services such as hotels, restaurants and the like with a view to promoting tourism.

**Foreign Trade:** In this connection, we must strengthen our ties with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other socialist countries, and increase the volume of border trade.

In the current Second Five-Year Plan, it is estimated that our exports will double compared to the First Five-Year Plan figures. Our principal exports will be electric power, flooring timber, plywood, sawn timber, coffee, cardamom, gypsum, tin ores and others. We must restrict export of lumber.

The anticipated import volume will increase by 25 per cent compared to the First Five Year Plan figures. The principal imports will include machineries, spare parts, fuel and other consumer goods.

In order to ensure that international trade proceeds in a rational manner and contributes to the tapping of our national potentials, the central and regional import-export activities must be strictly controlled and supervised in accordance with the defined state regulations.

#### 6). Finance and Banking.

It is estimated that by 1990 the national budget revenues will increase 2.2 times, compared to the 1985 figures, i.e. an average annual increase of 17.7 per cent. We must strive for a balance in revenues and spendings, with the largest expenditures, those for capital construction, accounting for 44.7 per cent of all expenditures.

The most important revenues come from production. Therefore the financial institutions must lay emphasis on investment and promulgate economic lever policies that would stimulate production, promote higher product quality and economization of materials. Amendments are to be made to policies regarding the collecting of budget revenues from state enterprises and the collecting of taxes so as to guarantee not only increasing revenues but also a stimulation to production and business undertaking, with a correct combination of the interests of the state and of the people. A rational redistribution of incomes among various sections of the population is to be effected while the pricing policy should be further amended and perfected so as to stabilize prices and the purchasing power of the kip.

To make spendings rational and appropriate to the needs, all expenditures must have defined norms, establish accounting work and strict control must be exerted over all budget contributions incomes and spendings of all production and business units by their financial sections through their professional activities regarding finances and banking. [sentence as received]

The largest expenditures in the budget must be those on capital construction. Many shortcomings, however, still exist in this area and the management of capital construction must be promptly improved so as to enhance responsibilities in capital investment.

#### 7). Labour and Wages.

According to the population census, the average annual rate of population increase is 2.9 per cent, by 1990 the population of our country will be over 4 million, of which 46 per cent are of working age. The work force in the national economic sectors accounts for 42 per cent of the total population -- an increase of 16 per cent. By 1990, salary budget will increase by 40 per cent, with the annual average of 8.8 per cent, the average salary per head of the cadres and employees will increase by 24 per cent compared to 1986.

#### 8). Education and Training of Cadres.

We must continue to expand the network of adult schools and classes with special attention given to cadres and workers. In this Second Five-Year Plan, efforts should be made to upgrade the educational level of the contingent of cadres workers, leading cadres, grass-roots party and youth organisation members. They must all complete the junior high school level. Where favourable conditions exist the general public must complete the primary education level.

Efforts must be made to expand network of creches, kindergartens and general education institutions. It is estimated that by 1990 the students enrolled in the general education institutions will increase by 17 per cent, compared to 1985.

We are to improve and expand the network of vocational schools, secondary professional schools, and university-level insitutions dealing with agriculture, forestry, irrigation, trade, planning, finances, public health, teacher's training and others.

In order to meet the demands for the national economic and social development, the student population of higher, secondary and primary levels will increase 1.5 times compared to the First Five-Year Plan.

We will continue to send students to the fraternal socialist countries. This category of students will be about five and a half thousand, and about 5,000 students graduated in specialised fields will return home from abroad.

To achieve this objective, a number of university will have colleges specialised secondary and vocational schools will be built. [sentence as received] We will have to increase the contingent of teachers at all levels, in all scientific branches of study. At the same time, curricula and educational contents must be revised in accordance with the party lines, which require a close combination of theory and practice in learning. In addition, efforts must be made to create more learning institutions for the mass organisations such as schools for trade unionists for youth and women activities. [sentence as received]

9). Public Health.

Efforts must be made to improve and expand the public health network down to the grass-roots. In the current five-year plan, the number of small hospitals and dispensaries at the grass-roots will double. By 1990, the number of medical workers will increase by 55 per cent. There will be 3 doctors, 31 physician assistants and nurses and 31 hospital beds for 10,000 citizens. Special attention will be paid to the making of traditional herbal medicines, and the complementary use of Western and traditional medicines will be extensively promoted in the treatment of diseases.

10). Social and Cultural Work.

We must promote cultural and artistic activities, build more exhibition halls, museums, libraries, provide more copies of newspapers and magazines to libraries, organise clubs and forums for talks and discussions on cultural, scientific, historical, and economic topics on current affairs etc...

Efforts are to be made to develop the art ensembles, create professional and semi-professional art troupes, build a circus hall, puppet show theatre and more theatres.

Twenty units of mobile film projection teams are to be increased. Book publication capacity will grow 2.6 times. Publication of magazines and news bulletins will also be increased.

The quality of radio and television programmes is to be raised so as to make them more attractive, sources of news are to be expanded and news presentation must accord with the lines and policies of the party and state. The loud-speaker networks will be expanded. Special attention is to be paid to the remote areas of the ethnic minorities. The on-the-air televison hours will double.

We must endeavor to restore and preserve the historical monuments and relics. We are to upgrade and build facilities for the expansion of tourism. An exhibition hall for displaying achievements in national construction is to be created. The policy of the party and state regarding the caring for the aged, the pensioners, the disabled servicemen, the families of those who have sacrificed their lives for the nation and families that have performed good deeds for the homeland must be strictly implemented.

Part Three: Some Principal Measures To Organize the Implementation of the Plan  
[subhead]

The socio-economic development plan presented above involves a great amount of work of considerable complexity. In order to ensure successful execution of the plan, the main requirement is high determination, accompanied by strict and scientific organisational measures to deal with the work.

The State Planning Committee, together with other ministries, state committees and the local authority, must reexamine the specific plans of each locality and business unit. Guidance must be given to the localities and enterprises to work out their plans in a realistic manner in order to exploit all their potentialities and to ensure the successful implementation of the State Plan. An important condition for the successful implementation of plans is the existence of realistic [as received] and other ministries must provide regular supervision and control over the implementation of the plans. They must also take concrete measures to assist in solving difficulties faced by the localities and various units so that their plans can be executed with success. One might say that up till now, the supervision and control over and assistance to the implementation of the plans at all levels are still inefficient and consequently, need to be stepped up. The formulation of plans that fully reflects the lines of the party is only an initial success. Decisive factor for victory is the actual implementation of the work.

2. [numbering as received] We must speed up the extensive introduction of the new economic management mechanism, guarantee the right to autonomy of the system of socialist economic accounting and business undertaking. In essence, the new economic management mechanism is an instrument to enhance the initiative and creativeness of the localities and grass-roots, to tap all potentials aiming at the complete fulfillment of assigned tasks. In the conditions where we are facing difficulties in communication between the centre and localities, the guaranteeing of the right to autonomy of the localities and grass-roots in applying the new economic management mechanism is of almost [as received] importance. This task is particularly new to us. Many policies are still incomplete. Hence, the application of this new mechanism cannot be devoid of shortcomings. But we must have confidence and strong determination and the policies will gradually be improved through practice.

3. In order to genuinely apply the socialist business accounting procedure, technical-economic norms must be urgently defined to serve as the basis for the working out of plans and the calculation of production and business activities. Without the norms, economic accounting will be devoid of practical foundation. Therefore to provide the necessary conditions for production and business undertaking, the plans must have firm bases for successful implementation. The economic contract system must be applied, e.g. contracts on the supply of materials, contracts on marketing of finished products... To guarantee these necessary conditions, the planning institutions and bodies concerned must help the production and business enterprises procuring various contracts for them.

In applying the principle of economic accounting, we must apply a reasonable pricing policy, so as to stabilize prices, and guarantee profits for the production and business enterprise. The state must pay close attention to price control.

4. In applying the new management mechanism, we do not take the administrative and education methods lightly, but we must extensively employ economic measures. On the other hand, we must prevent and check in time the tendency of putting too much emphasis on the economic measures to the point that administrative and education methods are neglected.

We must extensively apply the system of piece-work. We must explore and make use of the bonus funds more effectively. Bonuses should be given not only when the state plans are fulfilled, but may be employed in various ways, e.g. when the work is completed at each stage, when industrial sanitation is well maintained, when weighing and measuring work is done accurately or when shop assistants display good behaviors toward customers, etc... All of these are aimed at promoting the workers' enthusiasm for their work.

5. Our socio-economic development plan will not be fulfilled simply by depending on the forces of the state alone. Therefore we must know how to make use of other economic sectors and to mobilize the forces of the masses to take part in the implementation of the State Plan. At the present time, at the first stage of the transition period the capacities of the state are still limited in many respects. Therefore, we must know how to make use of the various economic sectors. The planning of collective, private, and individual sectors of the economy must be done through the application of the economic policies and economic contracts, and [word indistinct] giving orders on target figures the plans must be closely related to the markets and socialist economic accounting system, the wider use of contracts goods between the business establishments, on the of the non-socialist economic sector in accordance with the motto: Utilize, limit, and transform them in accordance with the party policies. [sentence as received] We must guarantee that no adverse consequences will affect production and the livelihood of the people.

6. Active participation of the masses is an indispensable factor for any success. They should be consulted at every stage of planning implementation of the plan and assessing the results. The organisation for socialist emulation is an important method leading to successful implementation, yields genuine results, and attracts the participation of the majority of the masses. It must be based on concrete contents and detailed goods that correctly reflect the demands of production and business of the various units and ensure better living conditions for their members.

The 1986-1990 plan for socio-economic development has opened the way for our country to move forward to a bright future. It sheds light on the path to be followed by the economic and cultural sectors and points out a clearer direction for improving our people's material and spiritual life. We are deeply aware that the implementation of this current five-year plan is no easy task, but one fraught with difficult and complex problems. But we can rely on firm foundations: The correct lines of the party, the maturity and development of our party and our cadres, the patriotism of the people who follow the party's lead and the international solidarity that our party and state enjoys. Hence, we are absolutely confident that the implementation of this plan for socio-economic development will be crowned with success.

Thank you.

HENG SAMRIN ADDRESSES FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK240545 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Respected and beloved comrades: In the joyous atmosphere of the Fourth LPRP Congress, I have the honor on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people to convey to the congress and, through it, to the working class and fraternal Lao people as a whole our warmest feelings of militant solidarity and greetings.

The Fourth LPRP Congress is a political event of great importance for the working class and the people of all ethnic groups in Laos on the path toward socialism and toward building their beautiful country in peace, independence, freedom, prosperity, and happiness. Since the First Congress on 22 March 1955 -- the founding day of the LPRP -- the Lao people have gone through a long period of struggle full of sacrifices and difficulties against all imperialist forces and their reactionary lackeys, winning the final victory, completely liberating the country, and creating the present, glorious LPDR. As close brothers and neighbors, as loyal and resolute comrades-in-arms sharing the same trench in the struggle against common enemies -- namely the colonialists, imperialists, and expansionists -- the Cambodian people have always followed with profound revolutionary feelings all developments taking place in fraternal Laos.

I am extremely satisfied and happy to note that under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan in the lead, the Lao Army and people have developed their resolute sense of patriotism and spirit of courageous struggle, frustrating one after another all perfidious maneuvers and activities of the enemy, successfully carrying out the 1981-85 First 5-Year Plan, and firmly ensuring the security of the fatherland. Socioeconomic rehabilitation, reform, and development have improved with each passing day, bringing about new changes in the outlook of the country and gradually bettering the material and spiritual lives of the Lao people. In the international arena, the LPDR's prestige and role have been further heightened with each passing day while the Lao revolution has steadily become an important fact which significantly contributes to the common revolution of the people in the three Indochinese countries and to the cause of defending peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

I deeply admire and highly value the revolutionary gains of the fraternal Lao people and especially the success of the LPDR's correct and positive foreign policy aimed at promoting friendly relations with countries in the region and the world over.

Despite the fact that the imperialists and regional reactionaries have not given up their schemes of subversion against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and still continue to resort to their sophisticated and perfidious diplomatic moves to separate Laos from Vietnam and Cambodia as well as the three Indochinese countries from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the LPDR has firmly grasped its principled and correct stand as an authentic Marxist-Leninist party. As stated by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan: The Lao party and people have unswervingly followed a foreign policy of peace, independence, and socialism, have continually strengthened and developed the relations of special militant alliance, solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia and solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries; and worked firmly toward ensuring peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Respected and beloved comrades, I highly acclaim the practical assessment of the situation in the political report of the fourth party congress. Despite difficulties and obstacles caused by natural calamities and enemies during the past years, the Lao people's revolution has rapidly developed and seen positive changes.

I am convince that in the light of the fourth congress and under the collective leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people will create more and greater achievements in the implementation of important resolutions of the congress and will accomplish the 1986-90 Second 5-year Plan aimed at speeding up the socialist construction and national defense causes in Laos and gradually and firmly advancing it into the future.

I hold that the position of the LPDR Government on normalizing its relations with the PRC on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; of nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs; and of peaceful coexistence is a correct one.

I also regard the Lao Government's position in preparing conditions for and making all-out efforts toward promoting mutual understanding, trust, and confidence between Laos and the Kingdom of Thailand for the normalization of all-round relations between the two countries as a positive sense of goodwill. Since 1985, a trend of dialogue on the basis of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems has emerged in the world as well as in Southeast Asia.

The peoples of the three Indochinese countries are victims of many wars of aggression. They have sacrificed many lives without regret for national independence. Laos is a peace-loving nation which has joined the world people in the relentless struggle for an end to all wars of aggression and nuclear war and for the defense of peace and humanity on this planet.

Together with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, the Cambodian people fully support the noble peace proposals made by the Soviet Union aimed at putting an end to the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear arms and creating a system of global, international security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Along with the growth of the Vietnamese and Lao revolutions, the Cambodian revolution is developing with each passing day thanks to the correct leadership of the KPRP and the determination and the active spirit of the entire Cambodian Armed Forces and people.

The wonderful rebirth of the Cambodian nation from the hell of genocide has enjoyed the precious assistance and support in all spheres of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and the considerable assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as of the progressive forces and peace- and justice-loving movements the world over.

In particular, the LPDR and the PRK signed a treaty of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation and a number of agreements which have contributed to promoting the economic, cultural, and social development of these two countries and to further consolidating the ties of special solidarity and cooperation between the Cambodian and Lao peoples.

On this occasion, I, on behalf of the KPRP and the entire Cambodian Government and people, would like to express my profound thanks to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and other socialist countries for their precious support and assistance to the Cambodian revolution.

In the interest and happiness of the Cambodian people, the PRK Government, the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people, agrees to an appropriate political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in parallel with the elimination of the criminals of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. However, it is regrettable that the reactionary forces opposed to the Cambodian people still nurture the illusion of using a treacherous solution aimed at sending the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to Cambodia. This act is inhuman and runs counter to the real situation in Cambodia. It constitutes a threat to the present peaceful life of the Cambodian people.

With a firm spirit of determination to safeguard its independence and sovereignty, and for the sake of national harmony, the PRK is always ready to meet and hold talks with hostile persons or a group of hostile persons who have freed themselves from the ranks of the Pol Pot clique and, together with the world people, make this a world of peace -- free from war and confrontation.

The PRK is always ready to create relations of friendship, cooperation, and good neighborliness with our neighboring countries and others in the region. We will devote our efforts to the consolidation and development of the ties of special militant solidarity and effective cooperation with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, as well as multiform cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus contributing to building the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and prosperity.

May the close fraternal relations between the two peoples of Cambodia and Laos daily develop and last forever! I wish the Fourth LPRP Congress glorious success and wish comrade delegates here good health. Long live peace and socialism!

#### CPSU'S ALIYEV SPEAKS AT FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

OW181603 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18 -- The Soviet Union highly values the coordinated actions of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, and turning it into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. This was stated by G.A. Aliyev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at the Fourth Lao Party Congress on Nov. 14.

In his welcome speech, G.A. Aliyev acclaimed the Indochinese countries' efforts, considering them active contributions to strengthening peace and security in Asia. Together with the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and other countries, he said, they are helping draw the vast Asian-Pacific region into the process of building an overall international security system. "To normalize relations between Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea and China on the basis of constructive dialogues will further consolidate security in the Asian-Pacific region" he pointed out.

G.A. Aliyev highly acclaimed substantial achievements of the Lao people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party in national construction and defence. The Soviet head delegate praised the Soviet-Lao close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. He highlighted [word indistinct] the meeting between CPSU leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihan in Moscow last October, G.A. Aliyev affirmed the Soviet Union's fraternal support and assistance to Laos in socialist construction and national defence.

## More on Aliyev's Speech

For Soviet reportage on G.A. Aliyev's speech at the Fourth LPRP Congress, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 20 Nov 86 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

PUWP's Muranski

LD142324 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 14 Nov 86

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Grzymski]

[Text] Vientiane, Nov. 14 -- Addressing the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party today, Zygmunt Muranski, head of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] delegation and PUWP CC Political Bureau member conveyed to participants in the congress and all Lao communists cordial greetings from the PUWP CC, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, the entire party, and the Polish Nation.

The PUWP representative talked about the many-year tradition of friendship and cooperation between the states and nations of Poland and Laos, recalling Poland's internationalist contribution to the Lao people's struggle -- Poland's participation in the international supervision and control commission.

Speaking about the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the PUWP and the Polish Government, Muranski stated that [words indistinct] zone of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

CPCZ's Hanus

LD141345 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane Nov 14 (CTK correspondent) -- The unity of the three countries of Indochina, [and] their alliance and cooperation with the socialist countries are a guarantee of the victorious path of the Laotian revolution and of fundamental changes carried out in Laos, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member Frantisek Hanus said here today.

In his address at the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] delegation recalled the long friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Lao parties, conducted under the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Frantisek Hanus spoke of the successful development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, and said the protocol on coordination of economic plans of the two countries for 1986-90 opens up new possibilities of intensifying economic cooperation.

The Czechoslovak party official recalled also the efforts of the socialist countries, led by the USSR, aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear disaster, and stressed that the peace proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Iceland show nations the path towards reaching this goal.

## MSZMP's Szakali

LD141229 Budapest MTI in English 1135 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 14 (MTI) -- Addressing the 4th congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Jozsef Szakali, head of the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP], pointed out, "We hold in esteem the results attained by the Laotian communists, led by their Revolutionary Party, through many decades of struggle. The friendship of Laos and its many-sided cooperation with the socialist countries, with parties of the international communist and workers' movement and with other progressive forces is a stable support for progress on the self-chosen road. They can safely rely on the solidarity of the Hungarian communists, and the Hungarian people building socialism. We wish them further success in their plans and work."

"We are pleased to see that our parties have identical views on the main issues of the international situation," Jozsef Szakali said. On Hungarian foreign policy, he pointed out, "We highly appreciate and support the Soviet proposals which offer realistic and mutually acceptable opportunities for compromise in various fields of nuclear disarmament."

He said, "Hungarian-Laotian relations are developing in the spirit of understanding and cooperation. Guided by common ideas, we proceed together on the road of building socialism, making joint efforts for peace and social progress. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will continue to promote relations between our parties and countries and the friendship of our peoples."

PRC, LAOS TO DISCUSS NORMALIZING RELATIONS

OW251259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 25 KYODO -- China will begin negotiations with Laos to normalize relations after seven years of strain between them, Southeast Asian diplomatic sources said Tuesday. The first round of talks will take place in Vientiane next month and Li Shuqing, vice foreign minister, will attend the meeting from the Chinese side, the sources quoted a senior Chinese Foreign Ministry official as saying.

China and Laos are expected to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations to the ambassador-level, economic cooperation, and the Vietnam and Kampuchean issues at the talks, the sources said. If the talks succeed, there is a possibility Li will meet Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of Laos, the sources said. The sources also said that if the first round of talks goes well, vice ministerial discussions will be held once a year in Beijing and Vientiane, alternatively.

Relations between China and Laos deteriorated when Laos sided with Vietnam and issued a statement criticizing China's role in the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese war. The two countries downgraded diplomatic relations to an acting ambassador-level and withdrew engineers and students from each other's country. Most of the 100,000 overseas Chinese in Laos fled the country following the deterioration in diplomatic relations.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party adopted a diplomatic policy of improving relations with the U.S. and China at its convention earlier this month. There have been moves in Laos for trade and economic aid from China because of Laos' foreign debts of 480 million dollars and slow economic progress, the sources said.

OFFICIALS CITED ON MIA REMAINS HANDOVER

BK251032 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 25 (AFP) -- The remains of three U.S. servicemen listed as Missing in Action (MIA) since the Vietnam war are to be turned over to U.S. officials Wednesday, Vietnamese officials said Tuesday.

The hand-over, the third since January, will bring to 25 the number of sets of remains of U.S. servicemen Vietnam has given to the United States since the beginning of the year.

Some 1,770 U.S. servicemen, mostly airmen, are still unaccounted for in Vietnam more than a decade after the war ended.

Vietnam has returned almost 150 sets of remains since the two countries established contacts in October 1982 in a bid to track down MIA's.

Washington has made an accounting of MIA's one of its conditions for a normalization of relations with Hanoi.

U.S. experts visit Hanoi regularly to discuss the search for MIA's and supply additional information to their Vietnamese counterparts. The last U.S. team to visit came to the Vietnamese capital late last month.

Cooperation between the two countries during the past six months, however, has been limited, in parts because of Vietnam's displeasure with a U.S. refusal to agree to a Vietnamese proposal to wrap up the question within the next two years, observers said.

VAN TIEN DUNG MEETS SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

OW241622 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 24 -- A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Semen Kurkotkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-minister of defence, and head of the General Department for Logistics of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

The Soviet guests were welcomed on their arrival by General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice minister of national defence, and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces; and other senior Vietnamese officers.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin, and Soviet military attache M.G. Perofenchey were present.

This afternoon, General Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of national defence, cordially received Marshal Semen Kurkotkin and other distinguished Soviet guests. Speaking to his guests, General Van Tien Dung wished them success in their visit to Vietnam to help strengthen the fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity and the allround cooperation between the peoples and the armies of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Later this afternoon, talks were held between the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Semen Kurkotkin and a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence led by Senior Lieutenant General Bui Phung, vice minister of national defence.

CC PLENUM SETS PARTY CONGRESS FOR 15-19 DEC

BK241522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 24 (AFP) -- The Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party has ended its 11th plenary session, having met for a week to prepare for the sixth party congress next month, usually reliable sources here said Monday.

The plenum ratified documents to be submitted to the December congress, notably the final draft of the policy report, before it ended on Saturday, these sources said.

The policy report required six months of preparation. It gave rise to lively debate within the party between a reformist group favouring continued decentralisation through economic reforms introduced last year and a conservative group seeking a pause in reforms to reinforce state authority.

The final draft of the policy report bears the reformist stamp, according to various sources.

On the other hand, some sources reckon last week's plenum put aside the delicate question of changes in the membership of the Politburo and highest organs of state expected to be made during next month's congress.

Most observers said the relative brevity of the plenary session indicated that this question would be left to the Politburo, which would remain in session from now until the congress in mid-December.

There was no official announcement about the plenum which, as usual, took place in great secrecy.

Meanwhile diplomats have confirmed that the sixth party congress will take place in Hanoi between December 15 and 19, following the receipt of invitations to foreign delegations to participate.

An unofficial pre-congress meeting may begin here on December 8, usually reliable sources said.

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS SUPREME SOVIET'S PEACE APPEAL

OW220755 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 22 -- The national daily NHAN DAN today voices full support for the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet's appeal for peace addressed to all parliamentary organizations and nations in the world.

The paper says:

"The Soviet Union, a great nation, has not only propounded to mankind a new way of thinking about the world and our present epoch. It has also shown a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of all nations on our planet. It has so far this year made a series of peace proposals with a unprecedented significance in scope and depth aimed at accelerating the process of dialogue, detente and disarmament".

"It is public knowledge," the paper notes, "that the Soviet Union, though a leading nuclear superpower, has repeatedly declared to eliminate this kind of lethal mass weapon as early as possible. It never has associated its prestige and honour with 'nuclear superiority' but with an equal security for all nations".

The paper notes that, the Jan. 15, 1986 declaration of the Soviet Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as well as the Soviet Union's prorogation on four occasions of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing this year has clearly shown the Soviet people's sincere desire to set an example, by practical deeds, for all nations to achieve the goal they are longing for

The paper continues:

"The developments of the world situation are still complex, the danger of nuclear war remains unabated. As the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet's appeal stressed, the present time is imperative and even decisive.

"The U.S. is still sticking to its militarist and hostile policy. The U.S. militarist forces, with their outdated way of thinking, have not yet given up their dream to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and are carrying on their schemes to subjugate other nations.

"They are accelerating the arms race to an extremely dangerous extent. The destiny of all nations allow nobody to wait or be indifferent. It is the time for all, without exception to work resolutely for a new world free from nuclear weapons and for non-militarized outer space. All countries, big or small, all peoples, regardless of their political tendencies, have the bounden duty to save civilization and life".

"The Vietnamese people fully support the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. recently sent to all parliamentary organizations and all nations in the world. They pledge to do their best to help establish and broaden a world people's front, a powerful front of the whole mankind with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as the mainstay, to fight for civilization and life on earth.

"The Vietnamese people reaffirm their strong support for the support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, especially for an overall international security system as well as for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

"The Vietnamese will strive their hardest to help make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship", the paper says in conclusion.

HO CHI MINH WORK ON RULING PARTY PUBLISHED

OW201726 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 20 -- A 192-page collection titled "About the Ruling Party" consisting of many articles and speeches by President Ho Chi Minh has just been published by the Su That (Truth) publishing house in Hanoi.

These materials covering a long period of Vietnam's history from 1945 (victorious August revolution) to 1969 (his death) have shed more light on the fact that the decisive factor for all successes of the Vietnamese revolution is the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the communist party. The party, he said, has closely combined the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the vivid realities of the country.

In his works, President Ho Chi Minh brought out the necessity to constantly consolidate and strengthen the party according to the Leninist principles. The party must be a monolithic bloc thoroughly imbued with its line and policies. Democratic centralism, self-criticism and criticism should be observed strictly and regularly by the party committees at all levels.

The mass viewpoints of President Ho Chi Minh have become a leading policy of the party which has always regarded the people as the starting point of all revolutionary activities. This spells out the president's boundless love for the people and his confidence in their strength.

He often reminded party cadres and members of honouring the people's right to mastership of society. He likened the relationship between party cadres and the people to the organic integration between fish and water.

Right after the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, President Ho Chi Minh lashed out against all manifestations of individualism, bureaucratism, despotism, authoritarianism, and corruption. In a letter sent to the people's committees at all echelons across the country, he wrote: "We should understand that all government bodies from the centre down to the grassroots levels are by the people and for the people. We must do everything beneficial to the people and refrain from doing anything harmful to their interests. We must love and respect the people so as to win their love and respect".

With regard to the task of party building, he wrote: "To fulfill its revolutionary tasks, the party must resolutely struggle against all manifestations of individualism while educating and fostering all its members with the revolutionary qualities and sentiments of the working class, thus raising the efficiency of their work...".

Dealing with the tasks of party cadres and members in socialist transformations and construction, President Ho Chi Minh said: "Today, the party requires its cadres and members to be well aware of politics and proficient in their work". He pointed out that the efficiency of one's work is the yardstick to judge his or her capabilities. We must resolutely struggle against empty talks, 'window-dressing', and an inefficient work styles" he said.

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A U S T R A L A S I A

M 1

AUSTRALIA

'MENTALLY DISTURBED' MAN INTENDED TO KILL POPE

BK250244 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Police in Brisbane have arrested a man carrying five petrol bombs shortly before the arrival of Pope John Paul in the Queensland capital. This report from the scene:

[Begin (Ingles Giretes) recording] Police who were doing a routine security check on the Brisbane City Hall this morning found a mentally disturbed man, aged around 26, who said he intended to assassinate the pope.

The man, who is Irish-born and comes from Sydney, told police that he had come to Brisbane 3 days ago with the expressed intention of assassinating the pope because he had too much money. He has recently been released from a mental institution in New South Wales. He has been staying at the St. Vincent (de Paul) Hospital in Brisbane and had filled the five soft drink bottles with petrol and intended to throw them at the pope from an elevated position when the pope was to visit the City Hall. [end recording]

The pope arrived in the city a short time ago and made his way to the Queen Elizabeth Sports Stadium where he will celebrate a mass. Radio Australia's Brisbane office says about 80,000 people are expected to attend the mass.

The pope leaves Brisbane later today for Sydney where he will spend 2 days.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS REVAMP; RAMOS MAY GET NEW POST

OW250755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 25 KYODO -- At least four more ministers will be fired as a result of President Corazon Aquino's efforts to revamp her cabinet, a cabinet official said Tuesday. The official, who asked not to be identified, said that Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel will be replaced. "It's confirmed," he said, referring to a report Tuesday in the daily tabloid "TEMPO" identifying the four sacked ministers.

Aquino said last Sunday that she had asked her entire cabinet to resign and promptly accepted hardline Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's resignation the same day. She has not yet acted on the other ministers' resignations as of Monday. Aquino said that the change will give her nine-month-old government "a chance to start all over again ... a fresh start." The president made the announcement a day after Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos foiled an attempted coup by officers close to Enrile who supported followers of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

Various rightist labor groups and employers' organizations have demanded the removal of Sanchez, who was a human rights lawyer before joining the Aquino government, for his allegedly leftist and pro-labor policies while Maceda was rumored to be involved in corruption. Pimentel, founder of the Philipino Democratic Party (PDP-LABAN), has been under fire for appointing allegedly "inept" local officials while Mercado's ministry has been accused of being run inefficiently. Ramos also "recommended," on behalf of the disgruntled military, the replacement of ministers "who have not performed adequately especially in putting into operation the mechanism for efficient government performance." However, he denied they were after left-leaning ministers.

The cabinet official said the possible replacements for Sanchez are Luis Villafuerte, head of the Commission on Government Reorganization with cabinet rank, Franklin Drilon, the labor chief's own deputy minister, or Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion. He named only Villafuerte as Pimentel's likely replacement while Maceda's post may be taken over by Jose Yap, administrator of Metro Manila's water services or Philippine National Bank president Vicente Jayme, who may also replace Mercado.

He said that "if" new Defense Minister Rafael Ileto "thinks that the military has been stabilized," Ramos may be retired and given a civilian position, either as minister of natural resources or as highways minister. He said that if Ramos leaves, his post would be a toss-up among Vice Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Salvador Mison, Army chief Maj. Gen. Romeo Canieso and Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, commander of the Philippine Constabulary (P.C.), the national peace-keeping force.

Palace sources also said that Vice President Salvador Laurel may lose his post as minister of foreign affairs to his deputy, Leticia Shahani, a younger sister of Ramos. Laurel has sided with Enrile in recent months in hurling criticisms against Aquino's peace talks with the communist-led insurgents and had also suggested a cabinet change.

The official said that Rafael Salas, a U.N. official and a former presidential executive secretary of Marcos, may be named presidential chief of staff, a new post in the presidential palace seen as undercutting the power of Aquino's executive secretary, Joker Arroyo.

Press spokesman Teodoro Benigno said that in foiling the coup, the government can now face the current economic crisis and 17-year communist-led insurgency.

'AT LEAST SIX' MINISTERS LIKELY TO REMAIN

HK251047 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 24

[Excerpt] President Aquino is likely to reappoint at least six of her Cabinet ministers to their respective posts, sources in Malacanang told BUSINESS DAY yesterday.

The sources said the President is considering the reappointment of the six because of their "satisfactory performances." They are Minister of Health Alfredo R. Bengzon, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion, Social Services Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera, Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing, and Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra Jr.

They are among some 17 line ministers whom the President asked Sunday to submit their resignations following her announcement of a Cabinet revamp.

Asked if Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo will be allowed to retain his post, the sources declined to comment but said that if ever Arroyo will be retained in the Cabinet, his functions will possibly be divided between himself and a chief of staff whom the President may appoint soon.

The sources said a primary candidate being tapped for the position of chief of staff is University of the Philippines president Edgardo Angara.

In an interview with newsmen yesterday Concepcion said the Cabinet revamp is expected to bring stability to the government. He said the revamp is a "welcome move" which is expected to lure back both local and foreign investors into the country.

"The crisis has been substantially reduced. The resignation of (Defence Minister Juan Ponce) Enrile and some others in the cabinet would in effect generate the environment that would encourage local and foreign investors to pursue our objective of increasing trade and investment in the Philippines," Concepcion said.

He added that the mandatory resignation of the ministers would usher in an era where local businessmen would regain confidence in doing business in the country.

But Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] said it will stage mass actions should Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez be ousted from the Aquino Cabinet. KMU national spokesman Crispin Beltran told Business Day that KMU will "definitely" protest the ouster of Sanchez. He said Sanchez represented the "democratic elements" in the government and embodied the interests of the Filipino working class.

Beltran said he is requesting Mrs Aquino not to terminate Sanchez, known as a "pro-labor" minister with strong links with the KMU and is a target of conservative labor groups, businessmen and military officials who want him out due to his "left-leaning" stance.

"If Bobbit (Sanchez) is removed and they replaced him with someone identified with the ultra-rightists...we are sorry but we cannot promise industrial peace," Beltran said. He also asked Mrs Aquino to likewise not relieve executive secretary Arroyo and Presidential counsel Rene Saguisag. [passage omitted]

#### AQUINO MEETS WITH MINISTERS PIMENTEL, SANCHEZ

HK250821 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino met separately with two of her most controversial cabinet ministers Tuesday, amid widespread speculation here on which official heads will roll next. The meetings came two days after Mrs Aquino sacked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and ordered all the ministers to tender their resignations.

Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez held separate meetings with Mrs Aquino, her appointments office said. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin had said Monday that Mrs Aquino would meet individually with any cabinet ministers whose resignations she planned to accept before making any public announcement.

Critics accuse Mr Pimentel and Mr Sanchez of being "left-leaning." Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said Monday that "two to four" ministers would be replaced.

"The president is not going to make any statement today," Mr Benigno told reporters at the palace Tuesday.

New Defense Minister Rafael Ileto, appointed after the sacking of Juan Ponce Enrile Sunday, also met with Mrs Aquino Tuesday but declined to make any statement to reporters.

#### ENRILE ALLY FIRED FROM GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

HK251019 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Tuesday sacked an ally of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from directorships in two state-controlled firms but kept silent on the progress of a cabinet revamp. Mrs Aquino Sunday ordered all her cabinet ministers to tender their resignations, immediately accepted Mr Enrile's, and said more heads will roll but did not mention planned changes at lower levels.

Former MP Homobono Adaza was fired as director of two of the country's largest firms, the Presidential Palace said Tuesday. He headed the state-owned Philippine National Oil Company and the state-controlled San Miguel Corporation, where he was a government nominee.

Mr Adaza told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE when reached for comment that he had not been told of the presidential order, but said "I have long expected this, it's a part of the politics of revenge of this administration." [passage omitted]

CON-COM MEMBERS HAIL GOVERNMENT SHAKE-UP

HK241239 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Nov 86 pp 1, 13

[By Rod L. Villa Jr]

[Excerpt] Leaders of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) headed by President Cecilia Munoz Palma called on the people yesterday to trust in the judgment of President Aquino in dealing with the current national crisis.

Palma shared the sentiments of the Con-Com members that Mrs. Aquino's decision to accept the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is a "healthy sign that augurs well for a new and stronger effort at unity."

Word on the President's reorganization of the Cabinet reached the 72-year-old retired Supreme Court justice yesterday while she was leading the nationwide educational and information campaign on the new constitution in Cebu City.

Blas F. Ople, who led the four-man opposition bloc in the Con-Com, said the President "appeared to have withstood the most critical test yet to her eight-month old government and should now establish a Cabinet of national unity and reconciliation."

Con-Com Vice President Ambrosio Padilla said the departure of Enrile and the expected changes in the Cabinet should calm the people who are anxious of seeing their leaders pull together in preserving the gains of the peaceful people's revolution last February.

Bishop Teodoro Bacani said the developments "will make the leaders concerned, at least, in delineating the lines to clearly inform the people on which side they belong."

He said Enrile "can now campaign more freely against ratification, if he so wishes, without being bound by hindrances of belonging to the President's official family."

Economist Bernardo Villegas, who authored the article on economy and patrimony, said that with Enrile out, "there shall be unity in implementing national and global economic policies."

Villegas said there is widespread expectation that Ms. Aquino would accept more resignations to "provide symmetry and balance in the revamp of the Cabinet."

"Considering the growing indications of militarist adventurism, President Aquino's acceptance of Minister Enrile's resignation shows an unmistakable assertion of the supremacy of the commander-in-chief over the armed forces," he said.

Felicitas Aquino said Mrs. Aquino's decision "took a long time coming."

"President Aquino could not have done any better, certainly better than herself, although this took quite a while, since the need for it was yesterday," Aquino said.

Ople said "the nation might have lost a defense minister but gained a political leader of the highest stature." He sees the appointment of retired Gen. Rafael Ileto as a move toward preserving the unity of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. [passage omitted]

BUSINESSMEN REPORTED TO WELCOME ENRILE OUSTER

HK241424 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Nov 86 p 4

[By staffmember Ray Enano]

[Text] Businessmen contacted yesterday by "THE CHRONICLE" appeared to welcome President Corazon Aquino's decisive move to replace Juan Ponce Enrile as defense minister and to reorganize her Cabinet.

Vic Agustin, president of the Foreign Buyers Association of the Philippines which represents 65 big trading firms buying an estimated \$1 billion in Philippine products annually, said "buyers abroad" would certainly be impressed by Aquino's move."

He explained that Aquino has remained popular among foreign buyers but they got the impression that the "was not decisive in handling her internal problems."

He noted that the buyers had stopped going to the country in the past two months and opted for Hong Kong to discuss their transactions. He added that he expects "foreign buyers to actively resume their business here and Aquino's action would change their attitude over doing business in the country."

Raul T. Concepcion, president of Concepcion Industries, and head of six business associations said that Aquino's move "could be a positive development for investors who had remained cautious as a result of the coup rumors."

"I think the business community would be glad over this development and it is about time that something like this should happen," he said.

Concepcion added that investments into the country were being hampered by all talks of impending coup and that ratification of the proposed Charter on the Constitution would settle investors' anxiety.

But Felix Maramba Jr., chairman of the influential Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was more cautious on his reaction.

Maramba said he sees no immediate effect of Aquino's move on the business climate since the composition of the economic ministers in the Cabinet was not yet known.

"We hope, however, that this development would resolve all the differences in her Cabinet," he said.

A banker who declined attribution said that Aquino's decision to oust Enrile should have been done weeks ago. "At the very least, a president can't keep a defense minister who appears to be doing nothing about the killings and kidnappings right in the heart of the country," he said.

Most businessmen, he added, several weeks back felt that Enrile may have had grounds to question Aquino's policy towards insurgents. But "he'd said his piece and he should have shut up." "His persistence in attacking the Aquino policies, more and more appeared to us as calculated moves to destabilize the government."

PARTIDO NG BAYAN WELCOMES ENRILE RESIGNATION

HK241319 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 24 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Partido ng Bayan (PNB) said yesterday it welcomed the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from the Cabinet, describing it as a "positive step" in countering the "resurgence of fascism."

PNB leaders, in a telephone interview last night, said they were studying the new political developments in the wake of President Aquino's announcement that all her Cabinet ministers submitted their resignations.

She announced that she accepted Enrile's resignation.

PNB officials said it was correct for Aquino to make the move. They praised it as a "master stroke" against the Enrile faction in the military which, according to sources, tried to stage a coup d'etat the other night.

The party leaders said "Enrile and his minions have been trying to destabilize the Aquino government for so long that only a gallant stand by the President could have prevented the militarists and fascist restorationists in the defense and military establishment from pursuing their plan to grab state power."

The leaders congratulated Mrs. Aquino for having had the "courage" to do what she did. They said Enrile "had been trying to court the Marcos loyalists and other groups opposed to the liberal democratic reforms being undertaken by the Aquino regime to join him in setting up a political base from which an attack against the center of power could be launched." [passage omitted]

NDF EXPRESSES 'RESERVATIONS' ABOUT ILETO

HK250149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The communist National Democratic Front [NDF] said it welcomes the ouster of Juan Ponce Enrile but expressed reservations over the appointment of retired General [Rafael] Ileto as the new defense minister. With Ileto replacing Enrile and General Fidel Ramos remaining as chief of staff of the Armed Forces, the NDF expressed fear that the U.S. Government would further consolidate its control of the Philippines. The NDF has been persistently demanding from the Aquino government to dismiss Enrile and Ramos from the government. The NDF identified Enrile as one of the five movers of a military clique responsible for scuttling ongoing peace talks between the government and the communist New People's Army, represented by the NDF.

Meanwhile, the NDF also said that it is unfortunate that Mrs Aquino should have deemed it necessary to blame the NDF once again for the delay in the peace talks.

NEW DEFENSE CHIEF VOWS TO UNIFY AFP FACTIONS

HK241442 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Nov 86 p 20

[Excerpt] Newly installed Defense Minister Rafael Ileto last night vowed to unify the 250,000-strong Armed Forces behind President Corazon C. Aquino.

In a brief interview with newsmen at the Ministry of National Defense (MND) building in Camp Aguinaldo, during which Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos sat beside him, Ileto said one of his major priorities is to unify the various factions in the military and rally them behind Mrs. Aquino's leadership to contain the country's problems, particularly the 17-year communist insurgency.

Ileto also said he and ex-Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was sacked by President Aquino hours earlier, had met and discussed "personal matters" concerning Enrile's "future" and "security plans." He did not elaborate.

For his part, Ramos said the entire military leadership supports the appointment of Ileto and the replacement of the outspoken Enrile.

"We have called Minister Ileto together with the major service commanders, the joint staff, the vice-chief of staff, and we have pledged to the new minister our full support and full cooperation including his programs for the ministry and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]..." Ramos said.

Top defense ministry and military officials met behind closed doors at 5:40 p.m. yesterday. Later, Ileto said they discussed the plans of the NAFP.

Ileto said that despite Enrile's exit, the 62-year old former defense chief, who had been critical of the policies of the Aquino government, vowed to support him in running the defense ministry. Ileto also admitted that he is "new in the job" and begged off from answering more specific questions.

Ileto's statement that he would unify the military behind Mrs. Aquino followed reports that some AFP factions, particularly those closely identified with Enrile, are not behind the Aquino government.

The report was confirmed when certain "dissatisfied" military officers reportedly plotted to stage a "surgical operation" against the government a few weeks ago. Though the planned operation was defused, the problems that prompted the planning of the operation are still very much present, the report added.

At the same time, Ileto also said that "there will definitely be some changes in the Defense Ministry," but added that he has not yet set any specific plans on this matter.

"We have not planned that deep or far yet. But I have asked (Enrile's) assistance for help because I am a newcomer in this job and I will probably need all their experience as well as Minister Enrile's knowledge," Ileto said. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE MINISTER ILETO ON INSURGENCY PROGRAM

HK241205 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- New Philippine Defense Minister Rafael Ileto admitted Monday that communist insurgents had grown in strength, but said he favored a less hardline approach to the problem than his predecessor Juan Ponce Enrile.

Mr. Ileto also told his first press conference since taking over the Defense Ministry that he as yet had no hard evidence that there had been a plan to reconvene the defunct National Assembly. Mr. Enrile was fired from the cabinet Sunday after he was implicated in an alleged coup plot that involved reconvening the assembly.

Mr. Ileto, who was sworn into office Sunday, said that some troops close to the former defense minister would be redeployed by December. He also affirmed his support of Mrs. Aquino's desire to forge a ceasefire agreement with the communists if possible.

The government could possibly reach agreement in peace talks with the communists "with a peaceful approach," Mr. Ileto said.

But he also said his ministry would "maximise the use" of the president's policy on the insurgency. Mrs. Aquino said Sunday that if a ceasefire agreement was not reached by the end of the month, she would call off the talks.

A government negotiator to the talks said Monday that the departure of Mr. Enrile would have a favorable effect on the talks. "Mr. Enrile's resignation, I think, is good for the talks," Chief Government Auditor Teofisto Guingona told a local television station. He added that he was hopeful a ceasefire could be reached by the November 30 deadline.

Mr. Enrile had consistently criticised Mrs. Aquino for what he said was her conciliatory approach to the insurgency, and called for a military solution.

Mr. Ileto, a former general who helped crush the first communist insurgency in the Philippines in the 1950's, said the strength of the insurgents "has grown a little, but the overall assessment is that we are containing it."

On the redeployment of close aides to Mr. Enrile following Sunday's events, he said: "I just told them it's possible we might have some redeployment to conform with our policy of rotation." It would be a normal reassignment and was not meant to counter any future coup, he added.

Mr. Ileto said an investigation into the reported coup to be conducted by the Defence Ministry would depend on the results of intelligence operations. "I just want to be assured that there is such a thing before a formal investigation is made," the new defense minister said.

He said he had not been aware at the weekend that there had been a coup plot and asked why police and troops had secured vital installations, he replied that it was a "safety precaution."

"I think we have defused the situation and the public can relax," he said.

He said he talks with Mr. Enrile late Sunday about "mostly personal" matters, adding that with his relief from the defense ministry, Mr. Enrile "will have time at last to relax ... maybe take a trip abroad."

Mr. Enrile will be provided with a smaller security force, he said, adding that "this time, he might not need that much."

Meanwhile, a lawyer for Ferdinand Marcos said Monday that the ousted president considers the sacking of Mr. Enrile a setback in the fight against the insurgents. "His (Mr. Marcos's) reaction was that, 'It's too bad. He was fighting the communists. It is a setback in the fight against insurgency,'" Rafael Recto told a local television station.

#### Cites Need for U.S. Bases

HK250454 Quezon City Radyo ng Nayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileto has cited the importance of retaining the U.S. military bases in the country to maintain stability in the region. At a news conference yesterday, the newly appointed minister said that the American military bases would help in fighting any outside threat. Ileto added that the Philippine Armed Forces' defense capability is not adequate to counter moves by those seeking to take advantage of the present unsettled conditions in the country.

#### NEGOTIATORS 'MAY' SIGN CEASE-FIRE BY 27 NOV

HK250707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0703 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Government and communist rebel peace negotiators are expected to meet Tuesday and may sign a ceasefire agreement by Thursday, a government negotiator said here. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra told reporters that he expected to meet with representatives of the National Democratic Front (NDF) Tuesday to discuss the November 30 deadline imposed by President Corazon Aquino on the talks.

Asked if they would be signing a ceasefire agreement, Mr Mitra said, "If there will be any signing, it will be on Thursday but it need not take effect on Thursday."

Government negotiators had earlier proposed that a ceasefire agreement be signed on that day, the birth anniversary of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Under that proposal, the ceasefire would take effect next week.

Mr Mitra said he would be reporting to Mrs Aquino on the results of Tuesday's meeting and may hold a news conference later. "I hope the news that I will bring to you is pleasant," he said, as he agreed with fellow government negotiator Teofisto Guingona's assessment earlier that the government panel was "70 to 90 percent in agreement" with the NDF panel on the terms of the ceasefire.

"We are confident and hopeful that we will be able to achieve the ceasefire agreement" by the end of the month, Mr Guingona said.

Mr Mitra refused to comment on what would happen if they did not reach an agreement with the rebel panel Tuesday, but said he would ask Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos to extend the security passes of the rebel negotiators by two weeks if the talks were to be terminated.

Asked if the sacking of Juan Ponce Enrile as defence minister Sunday had increased the chances for a ceasefire, Mr Mitra said "I think so" but did not elaborate.

The NDF has been pressing for the ouster of Mr Enrile, who has expressed pessimism on the outcome of the talks, but Mr Guingona said it was not a demand of the rebels for a ceasefire agreement to be reached.

Mr Guingona said the peace negotiators were on the "home stretch of the negotiations," adding that while the panels had not met officially since Mrs Aquino announced the November 30 deadline, "lines of communication are open."

Asked if the government expected Mrs Aquino's deadline, Mr Mitra said, "Yes if (the rebels) want to."

#### NPA ADMITS KILLING PUZON AS 'PUNISHMENT'

HK211119 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The New People's Army admitted killing former assemblyman David Puzon of Kalinga-Apayao. Puzon was murdered on the morning of 19 November, along with two of his companions while his daughter-in-law was seriously wounded.

In an open letter dated 19 November 1986, the NPA said that Puzon, a close friend of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, was executed as a form of punishment. It added that punishing officials is part of the NPA conviction that all [word indistinct] criminals and people with a record of abuses committed against the people should be punished. This was their method to gradually eliminate the forces of fascist elements which aim to usurp power.

#### AQUINO, MNLF AGREE TO FORMAL TALKS IN JANUARY

HK241347 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino's representative and Moslem separatist rebels are to start formal talks in January to settle the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines, a statement released here Monday said.

The statement, signed by Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law and special emissary Agapito Aquino and Moslem rebel chief Nur Misuari, said the two sides agreed to send a joint panel to the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Jeddah to finalize details of the talks.

Mr Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), "renews his confidence in the sincerity of (Mrs Aquino) and supports her efforts to stabilize her government and to pave the way for successful negotiations to end the war and bring lasting peace to Mindanao," the statement said. "The MNLF chairman reiterates his commitment not to start hostilities unless unduly provoked and attacked by the enemies of the peace process," the statement added.

Mr Aquino and Mr Misuari have both accused unnamed right-wing elements of trying to sabotage the peace talks by allegedly provoking MNLF rebels to fight government troops.

They signed the statement Sunday in Maimbung town on the southern island of Sulu, where Mrs Aquino and Mr Misuari forged a truce agreement in September.

MNLF SET TO DECLARE SEPARATE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

HK241455 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 22 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will declare a separate Islamic Republic on Monday, to cover Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan, and to mark this, it will raise the MNLF flag in various parts of the region.

This was revealed yesterday by Agapita Aquino, special representative of the President to the MNLF-Government peace negotiations at a press conference during which he said he got the information from Nur Khan, a former MNLF leader who surrendered to the government during the time of former President Marcos but who rejoined the MNLF recently.

Aquino said the next destabilization move against the government will take advantage of the MNLF issue. Although he expressed doubts that such a move would be considered by responsible members of the MNLF, Aquino said these plans revealed by Khan have been fitted by a group "hostile to the President" into a scenario designed to sabotage the ongoing peace talks between the government and the MNLF.

Sources say Khan was involved in attempts by deposed President Marcos to discredit President Aquino during the last presidential elections, in which he publicly announced an alleged agreement between the late Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari to have Mindanao declared an independent state.

The same sources also said Khan is being used by some anti-Aquino elements in the military and government to create problems in Mindanao.

They said the flagraising on Monday would be "a signal for a Mindanao-wide military offensive to be launched simultaneously by elements of the MNLF."

They said reconnaissance planes have been spotted over Misuari's headquarters in Maambong, Sulu at least twice in the past few days.

Reports also say some MNLF surrenderers have rearmed themselves. The reports are confirmed by officials of the Southern Command.

Aquino said Khan left Manila for Zamboanga City the other day, on his way to report to Misuari. Aquino said Khan told the other MNLF leaders that the military learned of the flag-raising plan of the MNLF through a leakage of a meeting held in Davao City.

Khan said he would warn Misuari of a plan by the military to launch preemptive tactics against the MNLF on Sunday.

Aquino said, however, the MNLF representatives to the peace talks have pledged not to take any action which would destabilize the Aquino government. They have agreed to pursue their demands within the context "of respect for the geographical and political integrity of the Philippines," according to him.

Aquino also said Misuari has decided to remain neutral on the issue of the draft Charter ratification. Misuari has promised not to prevent any of his MNLF members from going out to campaign for a yes vote.

#### CATHOLIC BISHOPS SUPPORT PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

OW211347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 21 KYODO -- Roman Catholic bishops will support the proposed constitution because its ratification will "work toward the stability of the country," Cardinal Ricardo Vidal, president of the influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), announced Friday. "While recognizing that there are features which are objectionable to some or many people," Vidal said, "the bishops opted for the new constitution's ratification because they found its provisions consistent with Catholic teachings."

"We (also) found no provision that does violence to the Christian conscience," he added.

Vidal, who is also the archbishop of the central Visayan city of Cebu, said that the bishops' "common stand" was reached during a two-day meeting attended by 69 members. The CBCP has 110 members. He also said that the bishops "do not wish to impose their common stand on those who ... cannot accept their stand."

A committee was created to draft a "pastoral letter" that will explain their decision and will be read in churches all over the country "very soon," the prelate said.

The constitution was drafted by a 48-member commission appointed by President Corazon Aquino last April and will be presented to the people in a plebiscite scheduled for February.

Vidal indicated that there were differences among the prelates but said that it became a "common stand" after it was approved by the body. "With a basic law of the land, government can organize or reorganize itself. At least we know and we are sure that we have a government according to the constitution," Vidal said when asked why the bishops thought ratification would bring about stability.

Asked if the bishops were going to actively campaign for the charter's approval, Vidal said "That (question) we leave to the bishops."

Bishop Ted Bacani, one of several priests named by Aquino to the commission, said that the provisions "close to (their) heart" were those related to the abolition of the death penalty, religious instruction, and the protection of the unborn from the moment of conception.

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